INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REG. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 113— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

UNITED MUSLIM DEMAND BEFORE GANDHIJI.

Ansari-Shaukat Pact Of Bhopal.

Ansari-Shaukat Pact

—:o:—

UNITED MUSLIM DEMAND EVOLVED AT BHOPAL

SIMLA, May 14.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi proceeded to Mr. Gandhi's residence immediately after the latter's arrival in Simla and informed Mr. Gandhi of the provisional pact arrived at between Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shaukat Ali schools of thought on the question of electorate. It seems that the formula favoured is a mixture of both separate and joint electorates till joint electorate i established all round in about a decade. It is reported that unanimity will be reached shortly and that another meeting, either at Simla or at Bhopal will be held in the first week of June to give final seal of approval of both sides. If a united Muslim demand is thus evolved, Muslims would directly approach the Congress leader for an acceptance of the scheme. This is why Mr. Gandhi has been informed to-day of the outlines of the understanding reached at Bhopal.—A.P.

GANDHIJI TO SPEAK OUT

—:o:—

Wants To Settle All Questions Before Going To England

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 14.

My talks with Mahatmaji this morning show that he is quite indifferent as to what is happening among the Round Table knights and that he has come here not to exchange any views on politics, but but to see whether the Government is prepared to stand by the Agreement.

He said "How can I think of going to England until I see this settlement through, and until I can find a solution of the Hindu-Muslim question?

Mahatmaji is, therefore, to be closetted more with Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, than with the Viceroy. Mahatmaji will, however, feel Lord Willingdon's pulse, to-morrow, as to what extent the Viceroy is prepared to assert himself to make his Government honour the Agreement.

As regards the Session of the Federal Structure Committee, London does not seem to be anxious to hurry, and is prepared to wait till late in the autumn, and early in winter. However, Mahatmaji hinted that his speech at to-day's public meeting on the Ridge in Simla will be tuned to throw some light on the political issues, which have been in the forefront recently and on which the Congress must have its say.

AS GANDHIJI SEES

He proposes to paint a picture as he sees it, without mincing matters. Everyone is hoping that the heavy rains we have been experiencing for two days would subside and give Mahatmaji a chance to address a public meeting this evening. The fear is that unless the meeting is held to-day Mahatmaji will have no time for any other meeting as he is booked entirely for the rest of his time.

LEADERS "EN ROUTE" TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, May 3

The Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal and Mr. M. R. Jayakar passed through Delhi to-day 'en route' to Simla.—AP.

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH HOME SECRETARY FOR TWO HOURS.

Sees The Viceroy To-day.

SIMLA "GODS" STARE AT GANDHIJI AS HE ENTERS THEIR CLUB IN LOIN CLOTH!

FEEDING THE LIE FACTORIES OF FLEET STREET.

Mahatma Gandhi, draped in his usual loin-cloth and carrying a bundle of papers in his hands, invaded the "Sanctum Sanctorium" of the Olympian Gods, when he entered the United Services Club, Simla, on Thursday, to see Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary. White Brahmins—the Servicemen—stared at him—some in amazement and some in anger—at the audacity of this "half-naked fakir" defiling their Temple!

Gandhiji had two hours' conversation with Mr. Emerson over the question of respecting the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on both sides. Mahatmaji sees the Home Secretary again on Friday.

The Conference between Lord Willingdon and Mahatmaji is arranged for to-day. From the trend of events it is definite that Mahatmaji will go to London to attend the Round Table Conference.

Certain facilities extended to Mahatmaji during his stay in Simla like the use of motor car, the permission to address public meeting on the Ridge, has supplied material for Press correspondents to feed the lie-factories of Fleet Street, with scaring news of "pandering Gandhi."

Dr. Ansari communicated to Gandhiji the welcome news that an agreement has been reached between the Congress Muslims and Shaukat Ali's followers. The formula favoured is a mixture of both Separate and Joint Electorates. This Bhopal Agreement will strengthen Gandhiji's hands and removes the last hitch in united National Demand.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13

Though official-ridden, Simla gave such a hearty and warm reception to Mahatma Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi as is without parallel in the annals of Simla and surpasses even the reception the Mahatma received in 1921 Equally the arrangements of Congress volunteers were perfect when Mahatma Gandhi, with his party, landed at the motor stand at noon. His car was laden with khaddar and flower garlands. To this were added garlands which the women of Simla had made out of Khaddar yarn, spun by themselves.

ANNOUNCING MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL.

A batch of about 100 volunteers came down from Edward Ganj to receive Mahatmaji on the Cart Road. Every volunteer had a national flag in his hand. Volunteers were posted at every twenty feet to control the crowd upto the Railway Station, so that way may be made for the car to pass. Soon another batch of about 500 volunteers came from the Ganj in a well organized procession and gave Mahatmaji a rousing reception. The procession on its way passed through the bazars which served to announce to all that Mahatmaji had arrived.

When the car reached motor stand which barricades the motor traffic, there was such a rush made by the crowd that the motor could not be parked. After 15 minutes the motor was rescued by volunteers and thereafter Mahatmaji and his party entered Rickshaws and rode up to Firgrove, where Mahatmaji is staying as the guest of the Congress Committee, Simla.

FEEDING FLEET STREET LIE-FACTORY.

I tried to ascertain from Mahatmaji the purpose of his visit, but was informed that beyond a communication from the Home Secretary, he had fixed no engagements. European correspondents here have been busy since yesterday concocting stories of how to condemn Government for getting the Mahatma up believing all the wild stories they themselves had been circulating.

I am told they have cabled to their papers that the Viceroy has placed four cars at the disposal of Gandhiji and that the enormity of this "offence" can be realized when it is known that only the Viceroy, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief can keep a car There is no shred of truth in this report for Mahatmaji does not need Viceregal cars for locomotion but the story has been invented with a view to give a handle to the Conservatives in London o have another dig at the Labour Government for "pandering to Gandhiji."

GANDHIJI INDIFFERENT.

The Mahatma is absolutely unperturbed. He has been too busy with Borsad affairs to worry himself about the interested propaganda of those who wish to keep to the communal bogey. He is equally indifferent to the question of visiting London. But what he wants is that he should be assured that the Pact is being observed, both in letter and spirit.

BORSAD WORRIES HIM.

Gandhiji on his arrival at Firgrove at the conclusion of his tremendous reception through Simla streets took a little rest and got up refreshed and went straight to the United Services Club on the Olympian Heights, where Servicemen alone reside. There he entered the rooms of Mr. H. W. Emerson Home Secretary, with a bundle o papers relating probably to Borsad affairs, which he complained to me earlier in the day were agitating him even beyond the Hindu-Muslim question.

INVADING "SANCTUM SANCTORIUM."

As usual he was clad in a loincloth, which caused the British residents there to stare at him, as i he had no right to invade the sacrosanct atmosphere of the regions of officialdom. But the lover of all mankind quickly disarmed their hostility by his winning smile.

Gandhiji's visit to Simla coincides almost to-day th visit he made decade ago, whe following his refusal to Lord Reading to call off the Non-co-operation Movement he was arreste and detained in Yerrowada, until released on grounds of health, after a surgical operation.

HIS MAIN OBJECT.

Of course, the main purpose of Gandhiji's present visit to see that Irwin-Gandhi Pact is observ-

(Continued on page 5.)

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Viceroy's Informal Conference.

SIMLA, May 14.

The Viceroy's informal conference with the members of the Federal Structure Committee on the time-table and the programme of the next stages of the Committee and of the plenary sessions of the Round Table Conference lasted two hours. The Associated Press lobby correspondent states that there was practically unanimous feeling that delay was dangerous and was accentuating the tension in India. More than one view was expressed at the conference.

HOLIDAYS SHOULD BE CURTAILED.

One was to the effect that the date of departure should be fixed and that it should be at the end of June or beginning of July and that the work of the Federal Structure Committee should continue uninterruptedly. Difficulty was pointed out of the English recess being likely to break up work of the Federal Structure Committee and impose delay of over six weeks between the termination of the work of the Federal Structure Committee and the resumption of the plenary session of the Conference. Opinion was expressed that holidays should be curtailed and that work should proceed. If, however, this was found impossible on the part of his Majesty's Government, then only autumn session would be inevitable.

GANDHIJI'S CONVENIENCE.

Several speakers pointed out that it would be more convenient for Mahatma Gandhi and other delegates to start the Federal Structure Committee meetings in September and then proceed with the Conference. They held that intervening period from now till September would be usefully employed in solving communal and other questions. The net result of the conference is that the decision and its responsibility will rest with His Majesty's Government. General impression among the Round Table Delegates is that the autumn session is inevitable.

AFTER AUTUMN RECESS.

The view that India should be left towards the end of June and next session and meetings of the Committee in July and August uninterrupted by the Parliamentary recess was voiced by Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and others who pressed for early session while Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer did not press for any definite date holding that autumn sittings would not prove disadvantageous.

The Maharajah of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal and others including Sir Sultan Ahmed stood firm for session after autumn recess in September.

MAHATMA ADDRESSES SIMLA RESIDENTS.

(See Stop Press Page 5)

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will leave Bombay for Hyderabad (Deccan) on 15th May on a private visit. She will stay at Hyderabad for a fortnight.

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH MR. EMERSON

SIMLA, May 13.

Mahatma Gandhi had nearly two hours' conversation with Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, regarding the efforts made by the Congress and the Government to give effect to the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. There was mutual appreciation of each other's difficulties in giving effect to all matters in every detail.

Gandhiji, it now apears, is not leaving Simla before 18th, and, therefore, further opportunities may be provided for discussion of points which require clearing up.

Conversations took place at Mr. Emerson's residence in the United Services Club.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Gandhiji will address a public meeting, under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, at Ridge on Thursday evening.

Well-informed circles regard Mahatma Gandhi's attendance at the Round Table Conference as assured.

He will talk over matters with Mr. Emerson between 10 a. m. and 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. and 5-30 p. m. to-morrow.

Mahatma sees the Viceroy on Friday.—A. P.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT.

Arsenal And Railway Workers On Strike.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

10 Killed: 86 Injured.

LONDON, May 14.

Cairo.—The elections in the first degree of the delegates who will eventually return the members of Parliament opened this morning. There was serious trouble in Bulak and Shubra quarters, where the railway and arsenal workers are on strike. Mobs at Bulak attacked and burnt tram cars and buses and attempted to barricade the streets by pulling down lamp-posts.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The police were obliged to open fire. It is reported that many rioters were killed. The movement has spread to Saptieh quarter, near the main railway station.

10 KILLED 86 INJURED.

Two British engineers are reported to have been seriously injured in this morning's rioting. The casulty list hitherto is ten killed and 83 wounded.—Reuter.

Briand Pressed To Withdraw His Resignation.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 14.

Paris.—M. Briand tendered his resignation this morning, but agreed on urgent request of his colleagues to withdraw it.—Reuter.

PRIMATE OF SPAIN FLEES TO FRANCE

LONDON, May 14.

Madrid.—The Primate of Spain Cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo, has fled to France.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN ANDALUSIA.

LONDON, May 14.

Madrid.—Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Andalusia.—Reuter.

Colonel F. L. Nicholson is appointed Brigade Commander and is given temporary rank of Brigadier whilst so employed.

SEVERE STORM PASSES OVER MADRAS.

Trees And Telephones Posts Uprooted

MOTOR CYCLIST THROWN OFF HIS SEAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 14.

After a prolonged heat spell there were welcome showers last night accompanied by storm and gale. The storm seems to have been general all over the province. The velocity was 62 miles per hour and many trees were uprooted and telephone wires cut.

In Royapettah a motor cyclist was thrown off his machine and entangled in broken telephone wires. In another place a family of ten sustained injuries. A motor bus collided against a fallen cocoanut tree which injured ten persons.

MOTOR CAR DASHES AGAINST FALLEN TREE.

MADRAS, May 14.

A motor car proceeding along Hunter's Road, Vepery, dashed against an uprooted cocoanut tree and capsized, throwing out the inmates, seven children three males and two ladies who sustained injuries.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS IN JACOBABAD.

Two Lives Lost.

HYDERABAD (SIND), May 14.

Heavy damage to buildings and other property is reported from Jacobabad as a result of thunderstorm. Two lives are reported to have been lost by fall of trees and buildings.—A. P.

NO LAND REVENUE

—:o:—

Peasants' Resolution Against Bhor State Administration

POONA, May 13.

The Secretary, Bhore State Subjects' Association writes:—

The 8th Session of Bhor State Subjects Conference was held at Pharshet on 7th and 8th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. V. R. Shinde. The conference was attended by more than four thousand peasants. The Conference passed 24 resolutions. The striking feature of this year's Conference was that of passing a resolution congratulating the peasants for declaring their resolute determination in not paying land revenue until and unless the present system of administration of the State is reformed.

Picketing In Bijapur District.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, May 13.

Vigorous picketing of the foreign cloth shop here began on 13th May as the shop-keeper broke his promise not to sell foreign cloth.

The picketing of the foreign cloth shops at Guledgud and Ilkal will soon be resumed as the merchants are reported to have begun again to sell foreign cloth.

MR. F. S. TALEYARKHAN

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Bar.-at-Law who had been seriously ill since Monday last, is now slightly improved in health.

REBEL CAMPS ATTACKED.

Burma Police Received With Bullets.

PONGYIS IN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

RANGOON, May 14.

A report has ben received from Insein that the Punjabis and the military police attacked in the forenoon yesterday a collection of enemy camps about 4 miles due east of Taungnyo. There were about 400 rebels under several wellknown leaders, armed with numerous guns. The enemy opened fire from the top of a hill forming the centre point of the camps, but enemy dah holders fled immediately Government forces opened fire. Enemy gunmen were driven off and all the enemy camps were searched. Approximately 2500 pounds of rice and much food was found which along with the camps were destroyed. Considerable amount of information which appears to be valuable was secured. A certain amount of ammunition was also captured. In the encounter one Punjabi sepoy was dangerously wounded and one police sepoy slightly wounded. Casualties on enemy side appear to have been heavy as judged from blood trail found but no prisoners were taken.

PONGYIS ON TRIAL.

Special Tribunal composed of Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Messrs. Darwood and Ba U commenced hearing to-day of the case against fortynine persons including two Pongyis charged with waging war and conspiracy in the course of which they are alleged to have attacked a party of military police headed by Captain Rus who was wounded on the arm in the encounter. Most of the accused are defending themselves.

CURFEW ORDER AT HENZADA

RANGOON, May 13.

Insein reports four dacoities in which over Rs. 1,000. was looted by armed men, haystacks burnt and two Indians killed on may 10.

Henzada reports that the curfew order has been enforced there.

Pyapon reports that one Burman was killed and one injured by Indians, one Indian wounded and haystacks burnt and that three Indians have been arrested.

The seventeenth Dogra Regiment Battalion, comprising 476 officers and men, arrived from Jubbulpore. One company left for Shwebo, while the rest entrained for Maymyo.

The Special Tribunal who recently completed the Pyapon rebellion trial left to-day for Tharrawaddy, where it commences sitting to-morrow.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	9.81
To-day's opening	9.75
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	9.69
Difference	—.12
Broach April/May	Rs. 171
Broach July/August	Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 14.

Previous closing	5.24
To-day's opening	5.18
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.21
Difference	—.03

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR L. M. and S. or M.B.B.S. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials age and experience, stating lowest terms of salary to HONY. SECRETARIES, Female Hospital Trust Fund, Palanpur (N. G.) (B. B. and C. I. Ry.)
A R5030

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WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona
E R 4873

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TO LET—2nd floor of Joshi Building on Khamballa Hill Road near Petit Sanitarium. Seven big rooms and lift. Please write to Mr. JOSHI, at "Hill Stone," Mahableshwar.
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FORMULA—How to prepare the je-black-hair dye Buy this formula Price Annas Eight GOPALDAS MULJEE VYAS, Lohar Chukla, Cutch-Mandvi.
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WANTED—LOANS of ten lakhs and or six lakhs on Zamindari Securities situated in Behar on reasonable rate of interest. Apply Box No. 918 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Profession.

EARN MONEY through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure figure calculated by American astrological system. Daily correct result guaranteed, opposite "Pigeonstand," 5, Mint Road, near G.P.O.
P R5027

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of Series "A" and of Series "B" of the ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED, issued under the Trust Deed, dated 10th July, 1923, made between the said ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED of the one part and KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE, JAMNADADS MORARJI and LUXMIDAS HARIDAS as Trustees of the other part, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS specified below assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Debenture-holders against the Company under the said Trust Deed, and the Debentures issued pursuant thereto which have been proposed by the Company and directing the Trustees aforesaid with a view to effecting such modifications to concur with the Company in executing such documents as may be necessary.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That the period of repayment of Series "A" of the Debentures be extended from 3rd day of July, 1931, to 3rd day of July, 1937 and that the period of repayment of the Debentures Series "B" be extended from 3rd day of July, 1933 to 3rd day of July 1937, and that all Debentures both Series "A" and Series "B" be made payable on 3rd July, 1937.

(2) That the rate of interest payable on all Debentures of Series "A" and Series "B" from and after the 3rd day of July, 1931, be 6-1/2 per cent. in lieu of 7 per cent. per annum free of income-tax and that such interest be paid half-yearly on the 3rd day of January and 3rd day of July of each year, the first of such half-yearly payment being on the 3rd day of January, 1932.

(3) That the Trustees do concur with the Company in executing such agreement supplemental Trust Deed or other writing as may be necessary or proper to give effect to the above modifications.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

For the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd.
H. F. COMMISSARIAT & CO.,
Agents

Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12th May, 1931.
3006.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRADE MARK printed in the margin hereof is the absolute property of Messrs. RANE, LIMITED, a duly registered Private Limited Company, dealing in all kinds of Automobile Spares Accessories and Equipments, and is duly registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay. The said Company has the Sole right to use the said Trade Mark for the purpose of their aforesaid business.

AUTO STAR TRADE MARK

Any person or persons dealing in the same Trade or same class of merchandise as the said Company are warned against using the said Trade Mark or any other colourable imitation thereof on any article or goods or merchandise for the purpose of their trade or business.

C. GOVIND IYENGAR.
Managing Director.

Dated this Fifteenth day of May, 1931.
3007

Public Notices.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain).

COLONIAL SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE DIRECTORS have resolved at their Meeting held on the 12th May, 1931, in London to pay an Interim Dividend in respect of profits for the six months ended 31st January, 1931, at the rate of 1-1/2d. per share free of income-tax and have fixed the rate of exchange equal to anna 1 and pies 4-1/4 per share.

This Dividend will be payable on the 30th June 1931 to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 26th May, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st May 1931 both days inclusive

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI.
Local Secretary,
Bombay, 14th May, 1931.
3008

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 220 of 1931.
KHUMAJI LAKHMICHAND.
a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANAJI MOTIJI & another .... Defendants.

To,
CHAMANLAL MANAJI,
the 2nd Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of Civil Procedure Code to recover a sum of Rs. 14,163-3-0 with interest and costs. You are required to apply to this Court within ten days from the date of publication hereof for leave to appear and defend this suit, in default of your obtaining such leave the suit will be heard and decided ex-parte.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1931.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3009

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2437 of 1924 (Bai Kasturbai vs. Jivraj Bhawanji) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as links and buttons, set with diamonds, diamond kanfuls, ear-stud, nose-ring set with diamonds and emeralds, pearl ear-rings, chadda, soran mala, collar set with diamonds and emeralds, bangles, raifuls, loose pearls, etc., gold sanklas, kandora, patlis, bangles, javhar ponchis, hira kanthi, necklace, rings, madalias, links and buttons, pocket watch, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DECENT HIGHLY POLISHED SLIGHTLY USED HIGH CLASS MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY MESSRS. BENJAMIN AND OTHERS

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Sunday 17th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at the Bungalow of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai (Meldon House) at No. 35, New Marine Lines, High Class made to order Furniture including:—Inlaid table, big Hall Cabinets with Sofas (in parts), Corner Cabinets with Cupboards, rich tapestry lined Sofas and Chairs to match, Side Cabinets big Cabinets with Mirrors, Jacobian Silver Show Case, one big Hall Galicha, Teapoys, Centre Tables, etc.

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Catalogues printed and furniture on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & Co.

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6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Charming heroine of "Rio Rita," Bebe Daniels.
in
"LOVE COMES ALONG"

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE UNKNOWN LOVER
A Tense Dramatic Story.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD
with enchanting Viennese music by Oscar Straus.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"

PATHE CINEMA
COMMENCING TO-MORROW

Pathé Picture
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ALL STAR CAST
THE GREATEST CIRCUS IN HISTORY
NOW ON THE SCREEN
ALL TALKING—SINGING—DANCING.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 and 10
Genevieve Tobin—Conrad Nagel
Zazu Pitts and Slim Summerville
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Genevieve Tobin will tell you how to win 'em and scold 'em and hold 'em in the most delicious picture of the year.

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can be read in many things and in many ways. The evolution of Globe Cinema into a talkie house indicates that spirit of progress. The management of the Globe in screening

GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
Offers a triumph of the Talkie
All Talking, All Singing All Dancing.
100 Girls in a chorus
FUN & FROLICS AGALORE
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FAIL NOT TO WITNESS!
IT'S MEHTA-LUHAR'S STUNT PICTURE.
"THE COMBAT"
Life Story of the IDOL of GUJARATH
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ROMEO AND JULIET THEIR DEATHLESS ROMANCE NOW FINDS A MODERN COUNTERPART AT THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
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IN
ROMANCE
ROMANCE
A SURGING
ROMANCE
OF LOVE DENIED !
A M. G. M. ALL-TALKING PICTURE

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SYNCOPATED !
SOPHISTICATED !
SPARKLING !
SONG-LADEN !
SPEAKING SCREEN SUCCESS !
HIGH SOCIETY BLUES
STARRING
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS !
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

FAMOUS INDIAN SINGER
A. N. BOSE
will give his final concert of Hindustani songs, gazals, thumri etc.,
SUNDAY, 6 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE

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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
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A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.
It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2/- only per bottle.
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Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

S.S. Malwa with English mails of April 30, due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 16.

S.S. Macedonia with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO.

Programme:

1-45 p.m. Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m. Girjabai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Fort Said at 6 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A season ticket ending on 3rd August, 1931, available on the B. B. C. I. Rly. between Churchgate and Dadar is found. The owner may see Mr. B. V. Kulkarni, Jamadar, Telegraph Branch, Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

—:o:—

THE PATH OF THE SOUL.

"The Path of the Soul" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

As will be seen in an advertisement appearing in another column, this Company has declared an 'ad interim' dividend for the first half of the current year at 1½d. per share equal to 1 anna and 4½ pies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Under section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, Ripon Road near its junction with Jacob Circle will be closed for vehicular traffic until further notice.

The traffic along Ripon Road to Jacob Circle will be diverted via Byculla Station Road and Haines Road to Jacob Circle.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The Joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the Reception Committee and the Working Committee of the Executive of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Ashoka Building, Princess Street, to elect the President of the next sessions of the Conference to be held on the 6th and 7th June.

Meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, viz., Standing, Pandal, Drafts, Volunteer, Accommodation, Subscriptions and Propaganda Committees will be held in Ashoka Building, Princess Street, on Sunday (17th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to work out the details for the preparations of the Conference.

VARIETY CONCERT.

IN AID OF PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Literary Circle a variety concert will be held in aid of the Portuguese Educational Institute on Saturday at 0-30 p.m. at Royal Opera House. Bombay. Amongst the items will be Miss Indira Wankar's music, Sarod solo by Prof. Azizkhan, English Orchestra and fiddle solo by Prof. Shastri and others.

Charged With Possessing Illicit Charas

Charged with being in possession of illicit 'charas' valued at Rs. 5,000, Saylekhan Gulzarkhan and seven others were placed before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to Excise custody till May 27.

Inspector Udwadia in asking for a remand of the accused to custody stated that on receipt of certain information he kept a close watch on the movements of the accused. He raided one of the rooms of the accused at Santa-Cruz and arrested the first five accused.

A room at Dadar was then searched and contraband charas and opium to the value of Rs. 5,000 were seized. The remaining accused were subsequently arrested.

Dr. K. T. Gajjar returned to India by S. S. "Ganga," on Thursday. He is the son of the distinguished Indian Scientist the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar. After taking his B.A. and B.Sc., degrees of the Bombay University, he proceeded to London for studying medicine. He has obtained the M.D. degree of London in Pathology. He has worked in various London Hospitals.

BOMBAY'S THREE NEW JUDGES.

The following appointments are announced in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of High Court at Bombay, vice Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, to officiate as a Puisne Judge at Bombay, vice Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell proceeding on leave.

Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kania, to officiate temporarily as a Puisne Judge, vice the Hon. Sir Norman Kemp.

NEW RECRUITS TO I.C.S.

Examination Results.

SIMLA, May 13.

In a Press 'communique' dated 10th November, 1930, it was announced that five vacancies in the Indian Civil Service would be filled this year by competition among Burman candidates. Four were definitely offered for open competition at the Indian Civil Service Examination held in Delhi in January 1931, and nine were held in reserve to be filled by nomination if the results of the examination made this necessary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities.

The results of the examination show that among the first eleven candidates in order of merit there are six Muslims, one Indian Christian, and four Hindus, that it will not be necessary for the purpose of communal representation to limit the number of candidates to be taken by competition to that announced.

It has accordingly been decided to take in eleven candidates by competition, and two by nomination. It is now announced that the following Indian and Burman candidates have been successful in the open competition at Delhi and the competition at Rangoon restricted to persons of Burmese domicile held in January last.

INDIAN CANDIDATES.

(1) Mr. P. V. Raghavendra Rao.
(2) Mr. Ahsanud Din Khan.
(3) Mr. Ghufran Ahmad Faruqi.
(4) Mr. Kalka Prasad Bhareava
(5) Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal.
(6) Mr. Parvez Mohd. Ismail Khan.
(7) .. (Name mutilated).
(8) Mr. Mohammad Ikram Muhammad Azfar.
(9) Mr. Vidya Shankar.
(10) Mr. Mahmud-ul-Hasan Ahmadi.
(11) Mr. Syed Mohammad Kirmani.

BURMAN CANDIDATES.

(1) Maung Onn.
(2) Maung Ba Tint.
(3) Maung Saw Han.
(4) Maung Ba Htay.
(5) Maung Tun Min.

The names of the two candidates to be selected by nomination will be announced shortly.

"The names have been mutilated in transmission and are subject to correction.

"THE COMBAT"

At The Imperial.

"The Combat" will be released we understand at the Imperial Cinema, not at the Vishnu as was inadvertently mentioned in the notice published yesterday in the "Theatre" page.

—:o:—

Mr. Chagla's Wedding

Several prominent citizens and a large number of the members of the Bar were present last evening at Noor Bauz when Mr. M. C. Chagla was married to Miss Mariam Dharsey.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

A railway pass No. 4360, from Churchgate to Khar has been found. Apply Secretary "Chronicle".

BUTCHERS MADE TO PART WITH MONEY ON PRETEXT OF GETTING THEM THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.

Bogus "Fakir" Gets Four Years' Hard Labour For Cheating.

HIS ONLY DEFENCE—"GOD ABOVE AND SIRKAR BELOW"!

Lalshah Makbulshah, a Muslim fakir was given an aggregate sentence of four years' hard labour by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday.

The accused was charged for cheating two Muslim butchers by making false promises to get thousands of rupees for them and taking from them in all Rs. 328 in small amounts.

POSSESSED INFLUENCE OVER SPIRITS.

From the prosecution evidence it appeared that the accused impressed upon his victims that he possessed influence over the "spirits" and if they gave him some money he would turn the amount into thousands of rupees by offering sacrifices to his "Pirs." What he actually did was to ask a man to get a box, to lock it up and to put incense and flowers on the box and to keep the key with himself. The unfortunate victims were asked to repeat the experiment of putting flowers on thebox but not to open the box until he asked them to do so.

To reinforce confidence the accused did not disappear but met his victims off and on and asked for more and more money. After some days he used to disappear and when the victims opened the box they found how they were cheated.

BUNDLE OF "GANDHI NOTES."

In one case a victim found a bundle of "Gandhi notes" (printed papers resemoling currency notes with a picture of Mahatma Gandhi) of a total amount of Rs. 2,50,000. One of the victims however happened to see the accused wandering about in Bombay and handed him over to the Police.

RS. 5,000 FOR RS. 20.

Abdul Majeed, the first witness, deposed that the accused whom he came to know as a "Bawa" possessing magic powers told him that as the witness was a poor man and wanted to go home he would find money for him only if he gave the accused Rs. 20. Accordingly the accused gave him the amount and he was promised Rs. 5,000 in currency notes. The accused locked a trunk and kept it in the room of the witness with flowers and burning incense on it. He asked the witness not to go near the box nor to open it. He assured the witness that he was offering sacrifices and prayers to his "Pirs" and as a result he would get the promised amount.

ASKING FOR MORE.

On the next day the accused asked for Rs. 25 more but as the witness had no money he pledged some silver ornaments with a Marwari and gave the amount to the "Bawa". Again the "Bawa" asked for Rs. 40 and the witness got it by pledging this time a gold necklace. He gave the accused one more sum of Rs. 13 and thus in all an amount of Rs. 123. After that the accused disappeared. When the witness opened the box he found it empty.

Gulalchand, a Marwari money lender, deposed that the accused and Abdul Rahman had come to him to pledge the ornaments and to get the money.

ANOTHER BUTCHER VICTIM.

Abdul Rahman Ramzan, another butcher, who was also a victim to the tactics of the accused deposed that he happened to meet the accused on Haji Ali (Hornby Vellard). The accused accosted the witness and asked him from what part of the country he came. On being told that he came from Moradabad the accused said that he also belonged to the same place and offered to help the witness in his difficulties. He told the witness that as he (witness) was a poor man and had not enough money to get married the accused would find money for him as he possessed influence over the "Muakils" (Spirits).

Asked by the Court how he believed such a story which even a child would not believe, the witness said that the accused was a "Bawa" and he looked like one in the dress that he then wore.

Proceeding the witness said that the accused asked him to give Rs. 20 and promised that he would get Rs. 40,000 for that amount. He asked the witness to get a box and then locked it and kept the key with hiself. He warned the witness not to open the box but to put flowers and incense on it. Within three or four days the witness paid the accused in all Rs. 205 in small sums. When the accused disappeared for some days the witness broke open the box on the night of Id and found "Gandhi notes" of the amount of Rs. 2,50,000. After some days while the witness was in search of the accused he happened to see him in Bhendi Bazar.

He asked him about the money and the latter said that he would return the amount that he had taken from him. Witness then took the accused to Mahim and handed him over to the Police.

Sergeant Dent of Agripada Police Station deposed that the accused was brought to the Police Station on May 2.

Witness then went to Mahim and took charge of the two trunks in the room of the complainants.

GOD ABOVE AND SIRKAR BELOW

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to both the charges. He said he did not know the witnesses. He had never taken any money from them. He was a 'fakir' by profession and lived on alms. If he had any power to make money there would be no need for him to live on begging.

Replying to the Court he admitted that he used to go to Hornby Vellard. Asked if he wanted to lead any evidence in his defence accused said his only defence was "God above and the Sarkar below."

The accused had four convictions against him, the most recent one being two years' hard labour in 1928.

FOUR YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Relying on the prosecution evidence the Magistrate held the accused guilty of cheating in both the cases and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run consecutively.

The Magistrate also asked the Police to get a photograph of the accused and suggested that it be forwarded with the history of the accused to a renowned author on "Criminology" in Italy who published a book on the subject after a deep study of the facial features of criminals and their history. The accused before the court in the opinion of the Magistrate would offer a very interesting example for such study as his dwarfish appearance, his peculiar looks and other features made it clear that he must be a confirmed "criminal."

Alleged Conspiracy & Cheating

Summonses were ordered to be issued by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday against Messrs. V. Desikachari, P.R. Patel and Khurshrao B. Halookdar on an information filed by Mr. Munnalal Bhavanlram, a landed proprietor of Ajmer, charging the former with conspiracy and cheating.

The accused were till recently carrying on business in partnership in the name of the White Kerosine and Mineral Oil Company, at the Esplanade Road.

The complainant in the course of his information stated that as a result of correspondence he agreed to take up the organising agency of the White Kerosene and Mineral Oil Co., on a deposit of Rs. 25,000 and the terms were finally agreed on March 2. The complainant then paid to the accused Rs. 500 towards the amount of the deposit. Later on he paid a further sum of Rs. 14,500.

The complainant alleged that he came to know that the agencies that had been previously given were not withdrawn by the accused as per agreement. His suspicions being aroused, the complainant came to Bombay and interviewed the accused. The complainant further stated that the accused promised to pay the amount within a fortnight. He then sent a telegram to the accused and the second accused in his reply stated that the firm had been adjudicated insolvents.

The complainant also alleged that the accused had about the same time obtained lakhs of rupees from various persons as security deposits on the pretext of appointing them as selling and organising agents. The accused, the information stated, appeared to have adopted a systematic method of swindling people by pretending to give them lucrative agencies for sale of the kerosene oil and that they dishonestly misappropriated to themselves the monies given as security deposits. The accused, he alleged, had conspired together to defraud the public. He, therefore, charged them with cheating and conspiracy to cheat.

RAMBILAS SARDA DEAD.

A Great Ajmer Citizen And Patriot

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, May 14.

Great gloom was cast over Ajmer City by the death of Rao Sahib Rambilas Sarda, the oldest public worker, leading Arya Samajist, an eminent Hindi writer and the author of book "Aryadharmendra Jiwan" on May 7. The Municipal and Railway Offices, Courts etc., and all Arya samajist institutions were closed in his honour. He was the founder of Davanand School, Orphanage and Paropkari Aushdhalaya.

ECHO OF "BLACK SUNDAY."

—:o:—

When Women Were "Deposited" In Jungle.

REVISION APPLICATION AGAINST SERGEANT FINAN

A revision application was filed by Miss Gulabbai Baburao Parkar before Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court against the judgment of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, who dismissed her complaint charging Sergeant Finan with kidnapping and wrongful confinement. Their Lordships admitted the petition and issued a rule.

It will be recalled that a number of women were arrested on October 26, 1930, when a Congress flag-salutation ceremony was held on the Azad Maidan. The complainant and 13 other Congress volunteers were taken by the police in a van to a jungle near Vikhroli and left stranded. After this incident, the complainant had applied for the name of the Sergeant and had subsequently filed a complaint against him.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION FROM BHULESHWAR WARD.

The last date for filing nomination for the B.P.C.C. election is 22nd instant. The intending candidates are informed to take the prescribed nomination forms from the Committee's Office (Kalbadevi, opp. Bhangwadi) on any day from the 15th instant to 22nd instant, during the hours of 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. As the election will be on the Municipal basis, candidates will be given a symbol and the same shall be allotted to them at the time of issuing such nomination forms. The election will take place on the 31st instant between 8 to 12 a.m. (S.T.) and 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Road, Bhatia Mahajan Wadi.

GHATKOPAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following persons are elected for the new Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee:—

Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, President.

Sjt. Devchand Bhagwanji, Vice-President.

Sjt. Manordas Narielwalla and Sjt. Chandulal Vrajlal Patdikar, Jt. Secretaries.

Sjt. Narbheram Morarji and Sjt. Manockchand Gopalji Treasurers.

Representatives for Upnagar Jilla Samiti are:—

1. Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal, 2. Sjt. Devchandbhai Bhagwanji, 3. Sjt. Chhaganlal Divawala, 4. Sjt. Chandulal Vrajlal Patdikar, 5. Sjt. Ratilal Bechardas.

C WARD CON. COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the New Bhatia Mahajan Wadi (and not Keshav Baug as previously announced), Kalbadevi Road, to elect the new Executive Committee, to pass the annual report and audited statement of accounts, etc.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m., in Gandhi Chouk, when the accounts and report will be submitted for approval.

"G" WARD D. C. C.

In supersession of the resolution regarding the annual general body meeting, it was resolved to postpone the meeting too 7th June 1931 at the same place and time, so there will be no meeting on 24-5-31 as announced before.

The Membership Roll will be closed to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. Only those members who can stand at a candidate and can vote who are on the Roll upto the same time. Members are requested to send the membership books before the same time who have taken the membership books.

The office of the Committee will be kept open from 7-30 to 10 a.m.

KALYAN TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual elections of the Executive of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee were held amidst scenes of great storm and tumult. The enforcement of the Khadi franchise was much resented to by a number of members and consequently many active workers withdrew from election.

The retiring President, Sjt. G. Phadke, in vacating the Chair, thanked the members for their co-operation during his period of presidentship, and promised wholehearted cooperation on his part, to the incoming president.

Dr. V. W. Phadke and Sjt. Chhotalal Girdhar were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. Sjts. K. T. Sule and Rambhau Patwardhan were elected Joint Honorary Secretaries for the current year. Sjt. Dwarkadas Bhagawandas is the Treasurer.

SIRDAR JAMIAT SINGH GOING TO N. W. F. PROVINCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

At the invitation of some prominent Congressmen of the N. W. F. Province Jamiat Singh will be leaving for Peshawar within a couple of weeks. He will visit Nowshera, Peshawar, Bannu, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, etc., when he will explain to the Frontier people the true facts and real significance of several Satyagraha Wars fought out by men and women of Bombay.

Any, individual or society wishing to distribute free satyagraha literature in Hindi and Urdu among the Frontier men is requested to send such literature to Jamiat Singh at the Congress House.

CONGRESS WORKER ASSAULTED

Secretary Runs To His Aid

Keshav Laxman Borker, well-known in Byculla Ward, was the victim of an assault at Ghorpadeo, Bombay, on Wednesday night.

The assault was committed while Borker was returning home from a campaign of house-to-house enrolment of Congress members, for the purpose of the ensuing Congress elections to the B.P.C.C.

Finding a man deeply under the influence of liquor in the streets, Borker assisted him to a building and was returning when some one attacked him with a scythe on the head.

He was seriously injured and was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S HELP

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. had him removed to the Congress Hospital on Thursday morning where Borker is progressing towards recovery.

The motive of the assault is not yet known, but the Police are investigating into the matter.

The B.P.C.C. authorities told a "Chronicle" reporter that they discountenance the suggestion that this assault was due to the rivalry existing in the Byculla Ward elections to the B.P.C.C.

THE B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided that instead of the polling booth previously announced there will be following four polling booths for the election to the B. P. C. C. from the "E" (Byculla) Ward:—

1. Gurudeo Open Maidan;
2. 9th Kamatipura Lane, Girls' School Compound;
3. Dr. Gour's Dispensary, Mussani Mansion, Motl Bai Street, and
4. Narayan Bapu Khote's Wadi, Byculla Bridge.

Executive Committee of the Madaripur Anjuman

... has accepted the decision of the Nationalist Muslim Conference, recently held at Lucknow and has decided to work it out in co-operation with the Congress. The Anjuman was so long working more for the uplift of the Mohammadan community than for that of the nation, as a whole.

INCREASING LANCASHIRE IMPORTS

—:o:—

Tory Agitation Baseless

NEED FOR INTENSE SWADESHI CAMPAIGN

The following figures of exports of piece-goods and yarn from the United Kingdom to India clearly prove that there is a considerable improvement in their exports since March. As a result of Gandhi-Irwin agreement, Indian foreign cloth dealers have, as it will be seen from the figures given below, revived their trade and imports of both cotton piece-goods and yarns have been showing considerable increase.

In March India imported 34,667,000 sqr. yds. of cotton piecegoods from Great Britain, while April figures of imports show an increase of about 450,-000 sqr. yds.

A DISMAL OUTLOOK

The figures of yarn imports in April 1930 were 10,12,000 lbs. while in April 1931 the figure has swollen to 1,251,000 lbs. These figures clearly show that India is importing English yarns, much more at present, than before the Boycott movement was started.

A BASELESS AGITATION

The agitation started by the Lancashire Mills is absolutely baseless. So far as India is concerned no further comment are necessary, the above figures of imports are a sufficient reply.

LANCASHIRE SHORTCOMINGS

It is impossible for Lancashire Mills to regain their old position under the present ruined economic conditions. As is well-known there is abnormal financial depression all over the world. Cotton textile industry has progressed considerably in many countries during the past few years. Lancashire has got old type machinery and her cost of production stands highest compared to other countries.

In addition to these shortcomings, in India there is intense feeling among the masses for Swadeshi Mill cloth and Khaddar and naturally there is no further scope for Lancashire to capture the Indian market wholly in future.

PIECEGOODS
(In Thousands)

	April 1930 Sq. Yds.	April 1931 Sq. Yds.
To India	84329	34667
To China	2981	7567
To Japan	337	340
To the Continent	24630	17353
To the Levant	18127	17231
To the Dutch East Indies	5928	2735
To Straits Settlements	3152	1257
To South America	18591	13078
Total Exports	217000	136000

	April 1930 Sq. Yds.	April 1931 Sq. Yds.
To India	1012	39195
To China	175	4608
To Japan	8042	338
To the Continent		22702
To the Levant		14429
To the Dutch East Indies		2499
To Straits Settlements		1640
To South America		11929
Total Exports	11483	135000

YARNS
(In Thousands)

	April 1930 Lbs.	March 1931 Lbs.
To India	1012	1080
To China	175	207
To the Continent	8042	6639
Total Exports	11483	10806

	April 1930 Lbs.	April 1931 Lbs.
To India	1012	1251
To China	175	219
To the Continent		6808
Total Exports		10832

HEAVY IMPORTS IN BOMBAY

Export Down By 46 P. C.

Bombay, May 13.

The following statement, showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of April 1931 as compared with the same month of the previous year, is issued by the Collector of Customs, Bombay.—

	April 1930. Rupees.	April 1931. Rupees.
Imports of merchandise	6,54,57,220	3,27,98,026
Exports of Indian produce	6,40,45,319	3,60,51,762
Do. Foreign merchandise	37,70 011	25 48,503
Imports of Gold	1,51 08 040	8,55,110
Do. of Silver	1,09,06,527	25,85,390
Do. currency notes	41 701	33,900
Exports of gold	nil.	nil.
Do. of silver	15,08,500	nil.
Do. of currency notes	nil.	nil.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1931.

DANGEROUS DRIFTING.

Time was when the British Parliament nearly went to sleep when an Indian question came to be considered; but things are different now-a-days, thanks to the keenness of the national struggle in India. Hardly a week passes now without a Member raising the Indian question in some form or other. One more debate was raised in the Commons on Wednesday on the never-ending question of the Indian boycott and Lancashire. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who opened the debate, had perhaps reason to lament that there was no evidence of improvement in Lancashire's trade with India after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. But his complaint was grossly untrue that the Agreement was not being carried out by Indians in letter or in spirit. It is a pity that Mr. Benn did not categorically repudiate this false charge, though this time he seems to have given up the policy of evasive replies and to have made some attempt to explain the Indian people's point of view. It is wilful blindness on the part of Lancashire not to see the fact that the boycott of all foreign cloth including British cloth is part of the Agreement and that the proposed re-export of British cloth, which Sir Philip calls "a violent breach of the whole spirit of the Agreement," is but a part of the permitted boycott propaganda. Even if we assume Sir Herbert Samuel's contention that the Indian tariff and Indian boycott constitute the most important cause of the collapse of Lancashire's trade, India cannot be blamed for it; and, as Mr. Benn himself admitted, India's fiscal policy should be governed by the fiscal autonomy convention. We think that Lancashire is fully and clearly aware of the whole situation, of India's determination to eschew all foreign cloth and of even the justice of that determination; but accustomed in the past to have its way regardless of India's claims or interests, and encouraged by the mischievous and lying propaganda carried on by the Anglo-Indian press and Simla correspondents of British Press, it is making an effort by blustering and bullying to coerce the Labour Government into taking some action against the Indian boycott. So far the Government has not succumbed to Lancashire's pressure. But if it does, the boycott can only thrive on opposition, as it has done before. Britain's only hope of saving a part of her trade with India is to come to an honourable settlement with this country.

It is a pity that the House wasted much time over the perverse claims and complaints of Lancashire and did not give the all-important question of the resumption of the R. T. Conference the attention it deserves. Even a Conservative like Sir Samuel Hoare deplored the Government's tendency to "drift" and urged it to indicate its policy clearly, warning that the little goodwill created by the Conference was disappearing under the policy of drift. Mr. Benn denied the charge of wilful or careless delay. But his inability even now to indicate the future programme of the Conference is a fair justification of the charge of incompetence if not of wilful delay on the part of the Government. And he practically proclaimed that incompetence when he almost helplessly invited suggestions about the Conference. Are we to understand that the Labour Government's statesmanship is gone bankrupt and that it is waiting supinely for a lead from others?

A Simla message states that, owing to political conditions in England and the Parliamentary recess, the Federal Structure Committee and the Minorities Committee will not be summoned before the middle of September and that this will be followed by the plenary session of the Confernce in the middle of November about the same time it met last year. If the report is true, the delay must be pronounced to be unconscionable and intolerable, and the Labour Government must be charged with creating a dangerous situation. We would warn the Government that any long avoidable delay in resuming the work of the R. T. Conference will be justly regarded by the Congress as a violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. On the vexed question of Safeguards too the attitude of the Government during the debate was very suspicious. Sir Samuel Hoare urged Government to enunciate their policy, particularly with regard to the safeguards —whether the question was to be treated as settled. Mr. Bracken demanded a reply to the "plain" question whether Mahatma Gandhi had accepted the safeguards laid down. But Mr. Benn as usual only referred them to the relevant clause in the Pact, though he ought to have known that the clause has been differently interpreted by different responsible persons. Referring probably to Gandhiji's rejection of the safeguards as at present conceived and to the boycott of foreign cloth, Sir Samuel held out the threat that "it might be necessary to postpone consideration of the advance until an atmosphere of calmer commonsense, good faith and goodwill returned." It is poor bluster, for Sir Samuel himself is at least as anxious about a settlement as India can be. The boycott of foreign cloth is advisedly insisted upon even during the truce, and the terms now offered by the Congress should not be regarded as being open for any indefinitely long period.

CRISIS AND CONCILIATION

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Overshadowing all transient dissensions at the meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the C. I. P. Workers' Conference, is the ominous cloud of a strike which can only be dispelled by prompt intervention and the appointment of a Conciliation Board to save Indian labourers on the line from fresh sacrifices after the exhaustion of the last strike. On the G. I. P. Railway alone there are 6,000 ex-employees waiting to be absorbed, and the pledge of Sir George Rainy to the Federation has still to be implemented in the right spirit. The proposal of a vertical cut in the substantive salaries of highly paid officers has not appealed to the authorities who prefer the solution of saving their own emoluments and turning out employees largely Indian, into the streets. The Railwaymen's Federation cannot be honestly accused of what the "Times of India" is pleased to stigamatise as "Disapproval of Retrenchment." On the contrary, Indian officers and staff would welcome a uniform reduction of salaries to enable the Administration to tide over bad times and avoid the maledictions of thousands of their own countrymen condemned to the ruin that is being invidiously caused in the name of a 10 per cent. economy. After all, the poor Indian Railway worker does not, on the average, earn more than Rs 30 per mensem which is subject to fines and other forms of spoliation only too familiar to the General Council of the Federation Delay in announcing a Conciliation Board is dangerous.

That retrenchment is carried on in chaotic fashion is clear from the attitude of the Agent to the deputation which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta led recently on behalf of the workers. The Government of India had given an undertaking that the Federation would be properly advised of the processes of retrenchment favoured by Railway Agents in order to obviate the grievances of the staff about capricious discrimination. The G. I. P. Agent, unaware of it, was struck by the provision as a novelty, and promised to "consider" the men's claim. It is a sacred charge of the authorities that they should not go beyond "considering" the most elementary pledges which happen to penetrate their skull at moments of crisis and escape therefrom when danger is over. Now, there is the proposal of a Conciliation Board and it is absolutely necessary that the Agent should not allow himself to be lulled into a sense of complacency by the monthly back-scratchings of "Times of India," which are, unfortunately, valued in some quarters as public appreciations of eccentric doings. A Conciliation Board should be thoroughly representative of Indian workers and there should be a solemn promise that those who submit grievances or suggest means of retrenchment albeit adverse to the hierarchy, shall not be victimised after the enquiry is over.

The composition of the Conciliation Board is of vital importance. Reluctant as we are to condemn individuals in a system that in itself is rotten, we are constrained to say that nomination to the Board should not be left to the whims of the Agent whose vagaries have been the subject of widespread criticism. Mr. D. S. Burn, who recently accompanied members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for presenting testimonials to Viceroys, does not belong to the class of Europeans destined to make Mr. M. I. David's Good-will movement an international success. Though a "good man and a considerate uncle," he does not, in talent or tact, belong to the tradition of Hepper, McLean or Russell, and Indian sentiment is far too advanced to suit his role of lion-tamer. The last strike which wrought havoc on the revenues of the Railway might well have been avoided, or at least terminated sensibly, if he had had the gifts of sympathetic imagination which ensure better good-will on a sister-railway lying next to him as an example of how not to do it. The calamity descended on Indian workmen, and it was beyond his wit and authority to restore contentment in the course of twelve months. He lacked the patience necessary for bridging the differences that caused the wreck.

Th temper of the Indian Labour movement has changed and it requires intuitive understanding and tact to handle it, not the mood of liverish incoherence which made Mr. Foster's coachman describe the Irish Secretary as a "very harbitrary gent." If for a change he applied himself to the study of Mathematics and found that two and two made five, not even a Senior Wrangler may convince the Agent that the result ought to be four, so infallible he is. If a Conciliation Board is to work and mitigate the injustices of frantic dismissals, then it should be largely a body of representatives of the workers; if official assessors are to be there at all, confidence can be created only if the Agent is not allowed to add to his blunders by nominating persons willing to pursue his own disastrous notions of official importance and disruptive economy. There must be younger men available even in his list of eligibles who do not regard power as a means of provocation. The Railway Board can have an independent selection. Unless the situation is judiciously handled, we expect trouble, and it is trouble of a kind we do not want to see courted again by the cantankerous folly of fossilised officialdom.

WHY OFFICIALS ONLY?

At the Conference to be held at Simla in connection with the future conditions of service in the Public Services of India, the Government of Bombay are represented only by two European members of the Indian Civil Service, while the Central Provinces, Bengal and the United Provinces Governments have considered it necessary to include Indian members of their "Cabinets" in their delegations. We fail to understand why the Government of Bombay should have shown such a narrow-minded attitude as to entrust the discussion of the vital question of the conditions of service in the Covenanted grades after the next dose of 'reforms' only to a delegation composed exclusively of I.C.S. members. Is the discussion to elicit only what the members of the Covenanted Service will demand in the nature of safeguards or is to include a consideration of the Indian view point? The views of the tax-payer can be voiced with greater interest by the Indian members of Provincial Cabinets, and from this point of view, the official delegation from the Central Provinces' Government, consisting of the Home Member, an Indian, the Director of Industries, an Indian, and the Finance Member, a European member of the I.C.S., is, indeed, a happy choice.

Trifles

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"His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces dined with the officers of a mess of the small Arms School, Panchmarh, on Tuesday."—"Times of India."

It is to be hoped that Field Marshall Moonje would not mind taking the trouble of clearing it.

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Can any body supply me with details regarding the recruitment, during the last 50 years of members of the "Depressed Classes" to public services? I want the information rather badly because I propose to confound a friend of mine who is most perversely anti-Government.

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The most terribly shocking scandal that could possibly be imagined has happened in Simla. Mahatma Gandhi did the last stage of the journey, in—are you ready?—a motor car. This is a privilege that is the exclusive monopoly of their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief. And this insolent native—who is he any way?—calmly proceeds to rob them of it in broad day light and in the presence of thousands of men and women.

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The inevitable result is that Simla has been having fainting fits. Private advices indicate that all the available supply of smelling salts has been completely exhausted and that fresh consignments have been wired for from Delhi, Lahore and even Calcutta and Bombay.

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All this is due to the craven nervousness of the authorities as the Simla correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary so pitifully observes: "The general impression appears to be that the local authorities have completely lost their heads."

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Full and coherent details are stil lacking. These may be expected later when my confrere gets out of his delirium tremens.

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"Much water," writes Mr. W. Amir Ali in the Anglo-Indian Press, "has flowed down the Ganges since the Round Table Conference, and an old friend and a true lover of India has now taken the helm of the Barge of State."

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I had also heard rumours to the effect that the bearings having been lost, thanks to strong currents in the Ganges and the bunglings of Lord Irwin, the Barge of State drifted into the Jumna and sailing upstream from Delhi was floating aimlessly round about Simla until the arrival of Lord Willingdon.

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But let me favour you with the privilege of having Mr. W. Amir Ali introduced to you. He is an ex-I.C.S., which is good—I do not mean the "ex" part of it.

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He is an Indian which is clearly a doubtful virtue. But he is the only Indian—with the possible exception of the Chorus Girl—who is thoroughly proud of his England and his fellow-Britons. And if he has not succeeded in bleaching his pigment, he has certainly done so in the matter of his patriotism. It is now as white as that of Churchill, O'Dwyer and Co.

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According to a press report, a heated argument between two first class passengers regarding merits and demerits of sunbathing resulted in the champion of anti-sunbathing throwing out the luggage of the sun-bather leaving him nothing but a pair of pants.

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At first sight, this may look like a physical victory to the heavy-weight champion, but in fact it is a moral trimph to the sun-bather. His opponent who left him in all but nature's state has only performed the sartorial operations necessary for the sun-cult!

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I am told that the railway authorities are puzzled as to what action they should take in the matter. They may as well leave it alone. Otherwise, they can move for a Conciliation Board with Bernard Shaw as president.

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At the much advertised Separatist Muslim meeting in Karachi, when Haji Abdullah Haroon was addressing the audience a man who appeared to be mad rushed to the platform and created some confusion. I do not believe that it was sheer madness. Perhaps the man wanted to err in good company!

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

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HOW MUSLIMS WILL BENEFIT BY THEIR ABOLITION

(BY TOFAIL AHMED.)

In the present politics of India the most important problem before the Muslims is whether the system of separate electorates should be allowed to continue, or should be replaced by joint electorates in the future constitution. One party insists that separate electorates—which were adopted in 1909—must continue, while the other is of opinion that the system of joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities should be adopted. The sole argument advanced by the supporters of separate electorates is that under that system the Muslim representatives would be independent of the control of the Hindus and would be in a position to fully safeguard the interests of the Muslims. But it is strange to find that these are the very persons who, from time to time, are asking the Muslims to forego their religious right of sacrificing cows for gaining the good-will of the Hindu community. His Highness the Agha Khan presided over the first All-Parties' Muslim Conference, which was held in 1929, mainly to give its support to separate electorates. We find that in his presidential address he strongly advised the Muslims to stop the cow-sacrifice. He introduced the subject by saying: "I cannot allow my speech to close without making a passing reference to a subject of constant friction between the two sister communities and making a fervent appeal with all the earnestness that I can command, to remove that friction as far as possible so that Muslims may live in amity with their Hindu brethren." He then described the cause of 'friction' by saying, "cow killing has unfortunately been a source of bitter feeling between Muslims and Hindus" and made an appeal for its stoppage. Similarly Maulana Shaukat Ali who is the chief protagonist of separatist policy recently sent the following message to the Muslims of India on the eve of Id festival: "I beg Muslims all over India to make every possible effort to establish good relations between Hindus and Muslims. As far as possible goats and sheep may be sacrificed and in case poor people are obliged to sacrifice a cow they should do so without hurting their neighbours' feelings."

WANTED RADICAL CURE.

The supporters of separate electorates are prepared to forego the right of the Muslim community of sacrificing cows for establishing cordial relations with the Hindus. But they must remember that in ascribing 'cow killing as a source of bitter feeling' they are mistaking symptoms for the disease. By the removal of symptoms the disease would not be cured. The real thing that requires treatment is the diseased mentality of the communities concerned. For centuries Hindus tolerated cow sacrifice, but now they are vehemently opposing it. Stop it and some other similar point of dispute is bound to arise, if the mentality is allowed to remain unchanged. Only a few years ago the Hindus at Hathras opposed the sacrifices of goats by the Muslims. Similarly, it is well known that in many places Muslims are stopped from calling out prayers 'Azzan', building mosques and performing other religious rites. The number of points of dispute is daily increasing and the suppression of one would only bring another to the forefront. Thus we see that if the supporters of separate electorates want to create cordial relations by stopping cow sacrince, they must be prepared to forsgo other rights one by one also. They proclaim that by separate electorates they would be able to safeguard the interests of Muslims, but if the yielding of a particular religious right is the method of safeguarding religious rights of Muslims, then we can well imagine of what use these separate electorates are going to be.

A 'CATCH-PHRASE.

The fact of the matter is that the slogan 'safeguarding' the interest of Muslims is only a catch-phrase meant to attract the sympathy of an unwary Muslim. Our experience of the last 22 years is that instead of being a source of safeguarding the interest of Muslims, separate electorates have led to a continuous encroachment on the rights of Muslims by bringing about greater mistrust and ill-feeling between the two communities. And all this has been in spite of the fact that both in councils and local bodies there has always existed a body of Government members, with whose help the Muslim members could sometimes defeat the Hindu majority. In the future constitution, however, no such body shall remain and it is inconceivable what benefit would accrue to the Muslim community from the activities of their representatives who will always be in a minority. These members would have absolutely no chance of success and would be nothing more than a paralysed body. Whatever be their qualifications and however keen they may be to serve their community, they would have no weight in the legislative bodies and would always be opposed on communal basis; hence all their attempts would be doomed to failure.

THE MUSLIMS' PLIGHT.

The difficulty is that the present-day Muslims, have got neither political power, nor wealth nor any other such qualification as can make the Hindu community depend on them for anything. The spirit of give and take does not exist between the two communities. If we want to bring about cordial relations with Hindus by giving up our religious rights—as the protagonists of separate electorates propose to do—then we must remember that the prophecy made in the Holy Koran: "the Jews will not be pleased with you till you adopt their religion.", may prove to be as correct in respect of 'Yahuds.' If separate electorate and the concomitant mentality are allowed to continue then not only the giving up of cow sacrifice but even that of all religious rights would not bring about a change in the mentality of Hindus as they will have nothing to loose by alienating the sympathy of Muslims.

SPIRIT OF 'GIVE AND TAKE.'

They would stand in no need of bargaining for the good-will of the Muslim community. But if the system of joint electorates with reserved seats be adopted then every Hindu leader will have to go to the poorest Muslim for seeking his sympathy and good-will, and will have to assure him that he would not only desist from encroaching upon his rights but would do his utmost to safeguard them. It is impossible that every Hindu candidate would be elected without opposition and wherever there would be opposition and competition the help of the Muslim elector would be inevitable and every one of the Hindu candidates would have to win his sympathy. The main object of Muslims is to maintain their old well established rights and if they are safeguarued Muslims have nothing to fear. If after the elections a candidate shows any prejudice against the Muslims he would be discarded in the next elections. In short, it is only the joint electorates that can change the mentality of Hindus.

BRIDGING THE GULF.

Those of our brethren who are dealing in animal foods and who apprehend that on the attainment of self-government Hindus will have the meat shops closed, must carefully see that the people who are preaching the abolition of cow sacrifice are those who are advocatees of separate electorates. They must remember that if separate electorates are allowed to continue in the future councils where there would be no Government bloc, their representatives would perforce be impotent (as the Government of U. P. has remarked even about the members in the present councils, in their memorandum to the Simon Commission). And the Hindu members would be beyond their control and they may succeed in passing such measures out of sheer ill will although even more than three-fourths of Hindus take animal foods. But if joint electorates be adopted, every Hindu member would be bound to support and safeguard the fundamental rights of his constituents, i.e., of all the communities.

EXAMPLE OF HARDWAR.

These matter are too evident to require proof. But if proof were needed, we may cite the instance of Hardawar Municipality, where joint electorates have been in force ever since 1882. Hardwar Municipality or Union, as it is called, covers three adjacent towns, Hardwar, Kankhal and Jawalpur. The Hindus are in a majority in the Union and no seats are reserved for the Muslims, and yet we find that out of the members, 2 Muslim members always succeed in being elected to the board. Jawalpur where the majority of the 'Pandahs' of Hardwar have got their abodes is not without its butcher population and beef shops. As of old Muharram processions and cow sacrifices take place without any opposition. In spite of the general communal atmosphere which is now permeating every corner of the country, the parties in the said board are not formed on the communal basis. Each one of the two main parties consists both of Hindus and Muslim members. Consequently, Hindu-Muslim questions seldom come before the board in a direct form but when they do come we find that voting is on the basis of parties and not of religion. Hindu members would be found supporting the Muslim cause. As a matter of fact no questions are purely Hindu or Muslim ones but they are always questions relating to individuals belonging to parties and the Hindu members want to continue their hold on their Muslim voters. Last year

(Continued on Page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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New French President

So M. Doumergue is to be succeeded at the Elysee by M. Doumer. It is perhaps well that the comparatively negative old man should have won. The Presidentship of the French Republic is more a highly honoured sinecure than a post of influence and power. Save for being called upon rather frequently to display tact and patience during negotiations for the formation of a new Ministry, the President exercises little authority and makes less impression on national policy. This is not, however, to say that a statesman is necessarily doomed to magnificent futility once he is imprisoned within the glass doors of the Presidential Palace. Given a dynamic and assertive personality he can put up a fairly successful fight against limitations. It is generally agreed that M. Poincare as President was almost as vital a force in the politics of France, during the critical days of the war, as that power house of electricity, the aged Clemenceau. "Personal equation" is a very important factor.

A Fortunate Defeat

M. Briand's election, therefore, would not have been a fatal loss to France, or for that matter, to International politics. But his withdrawal from the contest is a positive gain. The great need of Europe is international goodwill the key to which is held by France. Mr. Briand is not above the lesser passions of aggresive nationalism. But he is the only French statesman who has a relatively lively sense of the necessity of a rapprochement with Germany and yet commands the confidence of Frenchmen. And he is almost an institution in Geneva, an institution which the League of Nations can ill afford to lose. M. Briand is more useful at the Qual D'Orsay than at the Elysee —until the advent of a real internally-minded socialist Government in France.

One-sided

The Bombay Government has strange notions of economy and of the methods of effecting it. It would continue to indulge in the extravagant luxury of a summer trip to Mahableshwar but it has started cutting down grants to educational institutions and teachers' salaries. the Education Minister of course declining to touch his own salary. Some time ago the post of Professor of Marathi at the Elphinstone College was altogether abolished in the name of retrenchment, and now we understand the Professor of Marathi at the Deccan College is politely asked to choose between accepting a 50 per cent. cut in his salary of Rs. 300 and vacating his post. Now we can well appreciate a tribute to the Congress scale of salaries, but the Education Minister should set the example and extend it to all other posts.

The Aftermath.

The Republican Government of Spain has to cope with the tremendously difficult task of keeping within peaceful bounds the popular resentment against the Monarchists and the Catholic priests whom a large number of the population credit with the desire to obstruct the successful working of republicanism. But the orgy of looting convents and churches is expected to subside soon as the Spaniards are not against the Catholic religion as such but against the interference of the Catholic clergy in politics. The measures taken by the Zamora Government to suppress violence coupled with the assurance that Don Alfonso will be prosecuted and Monarchist intriguers brought to book will go far to establish peace. The threat to prosecute the ex-King appears, however, to be a mere gesture for appeasing popular resentment.

Speed Up

According to a statement published by Mr. S. G. Banker, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, the production of Khaddar during the six months ending 31st March 1931 was nearly 26 lakhs as against 21 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1929-30, and the sale figures were respectively 31 lakhs and 29 lakhs. Even considering that for at least three months of the period in 1929-30 there was no nation-wide campaign, these figures are hardly satisfactory and do not do adequate justice to the gigantic efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to popularise Khaddar. The sale figures in particular are very disapointing. It is up to all the workers of the A.I.S.A. and others who realise the importance of Khaddar both from the humanitarian and the boycott point of view to concentrate their energies on popularising Khaddar in every possible way. It is necessary for all Congressmen to remember that their very membership of the Congress imposes upon them the pledge of habitual use of Khaddar.

BENN KEEPS MUM REGARDING SAFEGUARDS.

"Boycott Must Be Proclaimed Illegal".

TORIES ANGRY FOR LOSS OF LANCASHIRE TRADE

INDIA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 13.

During the Commons debate on India Office Estimates Mr. Wedwood Benn reminded the House that though distressed by Lancashire's trouble, the House had equal responsibility for the welfare of the people of India. He deprecated concentrating on one aspect of the picture and pointed out that Lancashire's trade was not the only industry to suffer severely in recent years.

Lord Irwin listened from the Peers Gallery to the Commons debate on India Office Estimates, reviewing the effect of his agreement with Mr. Gandhi on the trade between Britain and India.

The debate was opened by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister who lamented that there was no evidence of improvement and complained that the agreement, "if agreement it could be called", was not being carried out in letter and certainly not in spirit, while an attempt to found a company for the reexport of stocks of British cottongoods at present in India was a violent breach of the whole spirit of the agreement.

Sir Herbert Samuel expressed the Liberals' gratitude that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had voiced the protest of Lancashire whose feelings were too deep and widespread for the Commons to fail to take cognizance of Sir Herbert Samuel expressed the opinion that despite the strength of Japanese competition and decline in India's purchasing power, Indian tariff and Indian boycott constituted the most important cause of the collapse of Lancashire trade. H esaid that the only course was to follow energetically and sincerely the lines laid down by the Round Table Conference, but a favourable atmosphere was necessary for this both in India and Britain.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn reminded the House that though distressed by Lancashire's trouble, the House had equal responsibility for the welfare of the people of India. He deprecated concentrating on one aspect of the picture and pointed out that Lancashire's trade was not the only industry to suffer severely in recent years.

TWO SIDED.

Moreover Lancashire's exports to other countries had also declined. Having emphasised the effects of Japanese competition and India's loss of purchasing power, in which regard he laid stress on the advantage Lancashire would derive from the improvement of Indian economic conditions, Mr. Benn pointed out that the boycott clause of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement was two-sided. It not merely permitted the free sale of foreign goods but the Government undertook to assist in encouraging Indian industry.

SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. Benn made it clear that the agreement did not affect the operation of ordinary Law, which would be enforced with the goodwill of Congress. Mr. Benn thought that recent trade indications offered some slight encouragement and said that all were agreed that Britain should obtain a fair share of the unsatisfied demand which must exist in India for many years. All were agreed equally that India's fiscal policy should be governed by the Fiscal Autonomy Convention.

PEACE AND GOODWILL.

Mr. Benn stressed the duty of improving the relation and restraining extremists on both sides. He emphasised that the aim of the agreement was not primarily to secure trade revival, but there was deeper object namely restoring goodwill. He claimed that the Government had steadily pursued the path of peace. He dwelt on the magnitude of the achievement in pursuading delegates to attend the Round Table ment after returning to India in pursuadingothers to come in.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL.

He concluded as follows, "when the greatest Viceroy of our time pursuaded the acknowledged leader of the great body of Indian opinion to come to an agreement which, I am confident he intends to implement, it was a still greater achievement, and if we are allowed to pursue the path of peace it will lead to greatest achievement of all."

WINSTON CHURCHILL SPEAKS

Policy "Ruinous" To Lancashire

Mr. Winston Churchill declared that Mr. Benn minimised the part of trouble and closed his eyes to the rest. He asked if it was the duty of Parliament supinely to allow matters to drift till Lancashire was ruined. He maintained that the present policy was injurious to India and ruinous to Lancashire. He declared that where boycott was economic or political it should be proclaimed to be illegal. Boycott was the fruit of weakness and lack of confidence in Britis duty and British mission and poisoned Hindu-Moslem relations. Government was heading to a deadlock.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Labourite Mr. Brothers declared that Lancashire had developed inferiority complex and needed greater courage, initiative and vitality.

Lord Stanley described the boycott as an attempt to obtain by force what was unobtainable by reason.

WEAK VICEROY AND WEAK GOVT.

Strong criticism of a "Weak Viceroy and Weak Government" has uttered by the Conservative Member Wayland evoked a protest from Mr. Issac Foot who declared that the suggestion about the Viceroy, who had just returned from a period of office of exceptional difficulty would be entirely repudiated by the great majority of the people of Britain.

NOT A MILCHCOW.

Lt. Com. Kenworthy urged necessity of bringing home to India that the day had passed when she was regarded as milchcow and that boycott did not accord with that right atmosphere for the coming extremely difficult negotiations.

A THREAT.

Sir Samuel Hoare who declared that the goodwill which Round Table Conference had endeavoured to create tended to disappear in consequence of the "Policy of drift" since adopted by White hall.

He warned India that it might be necessary to postpone consideration of the advance until the atmosphere of calmer commonsource, good faith and goodwill returned. Sir S. Hoare urged Government to enunciate their policy, particularly whether the question of safeguards was to be treated as settled and whether it was intended to insist on the spirit as well as letter of Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

NO WILFUL DELAY.

Mr. W. Benn replying on debate reminded the House that since the Conference had ended, Irwin-Gandhi conversations, the Karachi Congress and a change of Viceroys had occurred. He thought it could justifiably be said that events had moved rather rapidly. The charge of wilful and careless delay was unfounded.

Mr. Benn shared Sir S. Hoare's eagerness to continue the work but there was a good deal to be done. The Government realised the unanimous desire to get on, and would welcome suggestions to this end.

Replying to Mr. I. Foot who asked if the depressed classes would be represented on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Mr. Benn said that the personnel of that body was being very carefully considered and the point would not be overlooked.

ALL ABOUT SAFEGUARDS.

The debate ended on a note of excitement occasioned by Mr. Bracken's demanding a reply to the "plain question' whether Gandhiji accepted the safeguards laid down.

Mr. Benn did not attempt to reply.

Mr. Churchill jumped up and asked angrily, 'Are we to have an answer?"

The question was received with a storm of ironical labour cheers.

Mr. Churchill was proceeding to complain that Mr. Benn carefully avoided the real issues, but his voice was drowned in Labour cheers and laughter.

Mr. Benn intervened and said that the basis on which the conference would reassemble was laid down in white paper on Irwin-Gandhi discussions.—Reuter.

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SNOWDEN AGAIN ILL

—:o:—

Graham To Take Up Budget Work

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Snowden has had a serious setback in health and he is at present confined to bed. Mr. Snowden probably overstrained himself in introducing the budget after his illness. Further work in connection with budget will probobly be taken over by Mr. William Graham.—Reuter.

THE SILVER PROBLEM

—:o:—

India's Key Position.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 14.

The whole problem of stabilisation of the price of silver revolves round India, China and the British Empire, according to a statement by Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Although he admits that the United States is vitally concerned Senator Smoot say that the difficulty in India, which continues to sell silver at any price, inasmuch as it is on a gold basis, whereas before the war it was always a large buyer owing to its currency being on a silver basis. The United States cannot control this, but it is a key to the situation.

Senator Smoot, who represents the largest silver producing State in Congress adds that the problem of war debts and other international complications renders it next to impossible for the United States to call on international conference to secure stabilisation of the price of silver, because countries who are debtors to America would demand at conference to consider cancellation of these debts before accepting an invitation thereto.

PREPARE FOR REAL FIGHT AHEAD.

Concentrate On Boycott And Swadeshi

"The Work Before Us," was the subject of speeches delivered by several Congress workers at a meeting held under the auspices of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee, at Madhav Baug, on Thursday evening. Mr. K. K. Santoke presided.

Swami Anand addressing the meeting said that it was only a Truce period and not permanent peace. They had got an opportunity to consolidate their forces and to make preparations for the future. It was in no way a holiday and though they had a period of respite after having carried on a fierce struggle for full 12 months, they must not waste their time. They must take stock of the work they had done so far and see what improvements were needed in future.

CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT.

In the opinion of the speaker, the greatest need was the concentration on the boycott of foreign cloth. Because Gandhiji's success depended on the strength of his countrymen and they could best demonstrate their strength by making the boycott a success. He exhorted the audience to stiffen the boycott and to make every effort for the success of the Swadeshi movement. He also appealed to the merchants to do their bit by their country by contributing to that movement.

Mrs. Ratanben Damania laid stress on the need of popularising Khaddar and for that purpose she wanted that Khaddar should be made as cheap as possible. She exhorted the audience especially the women to spin on the Charkha or ply the "Takli" and add to the success of the movement.

THE REAL FIGHT.

Dr. Kothare held that the real fight was now on the one hand between Gandhiji and the British politicians who would sit round the Table, in London, and on the other hand between the Indian masses and the foreign cloth manufacturers. The success of Gandhiji and his colleagues would depend on the intensity with which the boycott movement would be carried on in India. The speaker feared that the foreign manufacturers would do all to reduce the prices of their products as was evident from the reduction in freights offered by the British Shipping companies. The only way for Indians to face that serious competition was to introduce Charkha in every home and to produce more and more Khaddar. The speaker appealed to the audience to spin for at least half an hour every day and to offer the yarn to the All-India Spinners' Association.

TO THOSE TO COME TO MADHAV BAUG.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta wanted those who came to Madhav Baug every evening and wasted their time in futile discussions to utilise the same time for plying the "takli." She referred to the ever-growing unemployment in India and said that the Swadeshi movement and specially popularising Khaddar offered a best solution of the problem and appealed to the audience to strive for the success of that movement.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting before it came to a close.

WORKERS MARCH TO OWNERS' BUNGALOW

Khatau Mill Refuses To Negotiate With Union.

Out of the 1600 workers of the Bradbury Mill who downed tools on Wednesday 400 men working in the Spinning department resumed work on Thursday morning. The remaining 1200 workers assembled outside the Mill but did not resume work.

MARCH TO OWNER.

A large number of workers in the Weaving department decided to go and see the owner of the Mill, Sir Fazulbhoy. A procession of about 300 workers marched to the residence of Sir Fazulbhoy who received the leader of the strikers and listened to their complaints. Sir Fazulbhoy assured the workers that he would inquire into the matter and advised them to resume work. Thereupon the workers returned to the Mill and about 250 of them resumed work. The workers in the Spinning department who had resumed work in the morning walked out and thus the Mill had to work with the partial compliment of 250 workers.

KHATAU MILL LOCK-OUT.

The strike of over three thousand workers in the Khatau Makanji Mill continued on Thursday also. As the management have declared a lock-out after the strike and are not prepared to negotiate with the Red Flag Union.

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH HOME SECRETARY

(Continued from page 1)

ed in letter and spirit. But the Hindu-Muslim problem and the next meeting of Federal Structure Committee and other matters connected with the Round Table Conference will also be discussed at the Viceregal Lodge, when he meets Lord Willingdon, on Friday.

"FRIENDLY" OFFICIALS.

That there is a fairly friendly reception for Gandhiji from official quarters is gathered from the fact that not only has he been allowed to address a public meeting on the Ridge which, hitherto, has been reserved for Proclamation Parades only but also by the permission given for the first time by breaking all convention to drive in a car even on Simla streets. So Gandhiji was thus the fourth person to drive in a car in Simla, the other three being the Viceroy, Commander-in Chief and the Punjab Governor.

He is addressing a public meeting under the auspices of Congress Committee to-morrow evening and will see the Viceroy the day after and leave for Nainital on the 17th.

TIME TABLE OF R. T. C.

—:o:—

Malaviya Stays With Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 14.

The forecast of dates published in certain Anglo-Indian papers in Northern India regarding the meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Round Table Conference is semi-officially denied and the dates are all incorrect. A definite announcement may be expected shortly. But it is clear that the Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee will meet in London after the Parliamentary recess in August and will continue in autumn.

THE DIFFICULTY

The Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference will, therefore, meet towards the end of this year. The whole difficulty as regards the dates for holding the Federal Structure Committee appears to lie in the preoccupations of British Government and of the Parliamentary delegates to the Committee. As soon as the Session of Parliament is over, steps would be taken to convene meetings. Correspondence on the subject is passing between Simla and Whitehall in this connection and an official communique will be issued shortly. This evening at the Viceregal Lodge Indian members of the Federal Structure Committee meet and confer regarding the time table and procedure. Pandit Malaviya, despite his ill-health, has arrived and is staying with Gandhiji. He is seeing Lord Willingdon this evening at 6 o'clock. The interview will be to fix meetings between Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND GANDHI MEETING.

Reply To Simla Congress Committee

SIMLA, May 14.

The Simla Congress Committee which asked for permission for Government servants to attend to-day's public meeting to be addressed by Mr. Gandhi has been informed by the Home Department that Government servants are bound by Government Servants Conduct Rules which do not prohibit attendance at meetings but prohibit active participation in a meeting. The was therefore no occasion for issuing any special orders permitting Government Servants to attend or prohibiting them from attending this meeting.—A. P.

R. T. C. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Politicians Anxious For Announcement

SIMLA, May 14

The Viceroy meets members of the Federal Structure Committee to-day when the programme for future meetings of the Committee and the Round Table Conference is to be considered.

It is believed that owing to political conditions in England and the Parliamentary recess, the Federal Structure Committee and the Minorities Committee will be summoned in the middle of September and that this will be followed by a plenary session of the Conference in the middle of November, about the same time it met last year.

Political circles attach importance not so much to the date but to an early announcement fixing date and reaffirming policy hitherto pursued.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE EXPRESSES REGRET TO JUDGES OF LAHORE HIGH COURT.

Cross-Petitions In Lahore Conspiracy Case.

DEFENCE COUNSEL MAINTAIN THAT APPROVERS ARE KEPT UNDER POLICE CUSTODY.

LAHORE, May 14.

Cross petitions were filed today on behalf of the accused and the approvers in the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case before the Chief Justice and Justice Sir Abdul Quadir in the Lahore High Court, regarding the custody of approvers arising out of the order of the Division Bench of the same Court which held that custody of police was illegal.

ACCUSED'S PETITION.

The petition, filed on behalf of the accused submitted that the approvers should be kept in the Borstal Jail and under a guard entirely recruited from the jail and not from police force, that approvers should be told in the Court that they were free from police custody and that they should not be examined as witnesses until they were free from police control.

GOVT. ADVOCATE'S REGRET.

The Government Advocate in his petition expressed profound regret "for anything done or omitted in the course of those proceedings which has led the Court to conclude that information with regard to matters alleged in the above-mentioned petition was withheld from the Court of Commissioners appointed under the Punjab Act IV of 1930" or that there was a failure to inform the learned Commissioners of the steps which had been and were being taken to carry into effect the orders of the said Commissioners pursuant to the order of this Court dated 18th April.

"This Court is respectfully assured that it is not contested and that it has never been the intention to deny that this Court is entitled for any information which it may desire from the Government for ascertaining whether any orders of this Court has been carried out. It is a matter of regret if anything has occurred in the present proceedings which would have lead the Judges to think that this principle was in any way denied.

WHY POLICE GUARD APPROVERS.

The Government Advocate added the police guard which assumed responsibility for the safety of the approvers was placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Jail. It consisted of 14 constables, 3 head constables, and one assistant sub-Inspector. None of them was a member of the C.I.D. From the information in their possession the Punjab Government were convinced that there existed a dangerous and a desperate organisation, of which the accused were alleged to be members, that the organisation was well supplied with money and arms and that its favourite weapon was assassination, that the organisation would undoubtedly murder each and every approver if the slightest opportunity were afforded, that the present arrangements were temporary expedient to meet the emergency created by the orders of the learned Commissioner and that as soon as structural alterations in the Borstal Jail were completed and other arrangements for security had been made the approvers would be transferred to Borstal Jail.

APPROVERS APPROACHED BY C.I.D.

The defence Counsel submitted that they were not as much concerned about the place as they were about the guards. Even now the approvers were being approached by the C.I.D. men. The defence counsel submitted that the orders of the High Court should be carried out in the letter and in spirit.

Orders were reserved.

MENACE OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mahatmaji On The Dangers Of Free Kitchens.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The public know little of what took place in Karachi the other day. A half-cracked man like me by name Gajadhar Shau from Central Provinces but as little known there as in Karachi took it into his head that he could establish Swaraj in a few days. He collected all the unemployed and other labourers, promising them two rupees per day and delivered an ultimatum to the merchants and monied men that they should stop export and import business, stop the manufacture of mill-cloth, collect one crore rupees in a fortnight and utilize it for giving employment to all who were in need at a level wage of two rupees per day through the spinning wheel and the like. Meetings were held and fierce resolutions were passed. Keys of safes were demanded. The indefatigable Mayor of Karachi met the men and in a lucid moment Sjt. Gajadhar said he would stop his activity if I disapproved of it. This was good enough for Sjt. Jamshed Mehta and his friends and Sjt. Gajadhar who by this time had become a Mahatma came to me as also later Sjts. Sidhwa and Isherdas. I recognised in Sjt. Gajadhar an old correspondent who always tried my and my co-workers' patience by sending long letters and even wires. We became friends on sight. I had to give him nearly two hours I could scarcely spare. The upshot of it all was that he promised to stop his activity though I did not carry conviction to him. Whether he will carry out his promise remains to be seen. Even if he does not, the workers of Karachi will be able to deal effectively with any crisis that may arise.

A DANGEROUS PORTENT.

But the incident of Karachi is a portent. If the acts of Congressmen are not firm and absolutely correct, there is every danger of the Congress and all other healthy activities being swallowed up by the onrushing floods for want of the necessary embankment of discipline. Storms and floods there always will be. But discipline is to disorder what bulwarks and embankments are to storms and floods.

The awakening of the masses hitherto drugged into sleep by ignorance and despotism can easily prove their own undoing together with a wreckage of the social structure. The attempt of the Congress is to re-form the social structure, remove abuses and at the same time help the masses to occupy the position of which they have been long deprived.

Behind the crazy demand of Sjt. Gajadhar Shau there was a substratum of truth. Unemployment there undoubtedly was and still is in Karachi as elsewhere, as throughout the 7,00,000 villages of India. No society can long endure that harbours or creates an army of unemployed. There is something wrong in such society. There must therefore be some occupation always available for those who will work. The Karachi scheme asked for employment through the charkha. Unfortunately the author knew no more perhaps about the charkha than the name. But I do believe that in its extensive meaning so as to include all the cotton processes from picking to weaving and washing, colouring and tailoring, it does provide permanent and unlimited occupation for the city-dwellers as well as the villagers. This does not exclude other occupations. But this one thing may be adopted anywhere and everywhere.

One thing we must rigidly guard against and that is free kitchens. Free kitchens are a dangerous institution designed to manufacture paupers. Public kitchens may be run wherever they are a felt want. Every one can work for a meal and be sure of getting a cheap clean meal in healthy surroundings. It is necessary for us to learn that it is a sin to give a free meal to one who is fit to do any remunerative work at all.

Latest News

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

SIMLA, May 14.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a largely attended public meeting on the Ridge to-day. Rain partly interrupted the proceedings. Gandhiji replying to the various addressed of welcome said he has come to Simla to hold consultation with Government regarding, complaints from either side with regard to the Delhi agreement. He emphasised that they should do their part to honour the agreement irrespective of whether Government did its part or not and that they should not work on the understanding as if a settlement was to be fololwed by a renewal of the struggle. They should hope that the settlement would be replaced by permanent peace and attainment of Purna Swaraj. He asked them to join him in praying that they would be saved a second struggle. He also emphasised that he did not believe in a communal pact on paper and that until there was unity of heart and demand for Swaraj from all communities in India it would be useless for him to go to London.—A.P.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—23rd May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May 15th June.
Banking Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4

HONGKONG
Banks Selling D. D. 68-1/8

SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 86-1/4.

SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATES
New York London 4.86-6.16 13th instant.
Shanghai London 1/3-5/16 14th instant.
Japan London 2/0-3/8 13th instant.
London Paris 124.30 13th instant.
London Belgium 34.95 13th instant.
London Switzerland 25.23 13th instant.
London Italy 92.90 13th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.9-3/4 12th instant; £4.4.10-1/2 13th instant.
Silver London Ready £13-1/8 12th instant; £13-3/16 13th instant.
Silver London Forward £13-1/16 12th instant; £13-1/8 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready £28-1/2 12th instant; £28-5/8 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2-5/16 per cent. 12th instant; 2-5/16 per cent. 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2-3/8 per cent. 12th instant; 2-3/8 per cent. 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-3/4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 per cent. 6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver Steady; India bought. Sellers scare. Closed with buyers at the rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 14.

3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 62-5-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4.1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 101/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.
18th May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-5-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 14.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Month 4-1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

A FRIENDLY ADVICE FROM YOUR OLDEST FRIEND.

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SWADESHI

BUT DO NOT BE MISLED.

There are no pure Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproofs as yet in India.

BEWARE of PERISHED and DAMAGED GOODS.

buy our German Make Waterproof Coats which are the best and cheapest in India.

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 35 each.

K. C. MARROTT, THE LARGEST IMPORTERS. 185-187, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 14.

Following a further decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 186/8 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was general selling at this level and prices declined to Rs. 185/4. At this level there was short covering and prices rallied. Liverpool opening cables were easy and rates after declining closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 178/4
Broach J/A. 179/8
New Broach A/M. 201/4
Oomra May 161
Oomra July 163/8
New Oomra D/J. 171/4
Bengal May 150
Bengal July 147/

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

May	136.40—0.60
August	129.60—1.00
November	123.90—1.50

—:o:—

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 14.

Khandeish 339 bales.
Central India 155 bales.
Barsi-Nuggar 281 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani 205 bales.
Berar 1,496 bales.
Central Provinces 1,723 bales.
Dhollera 1,445 bales.
N.W. Provinces 99 bales.
Rajputana 163 bales.
Sind-Punjab 537 bales.
Broach 2,931 bales.
Compta-Dharwar 752 bales.
Western-Northerns 719 bales.
Americans 3.330 bales.
Egyptians 713 bales.
East Africans 4,203 bales.
Cotton 19.091 bales.
Wheat 2,211 cwts.
Linseed 17,861 cwts.
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds 194 cwts.
Gingellyseeds 482 cwts.
Ponyseeds 13 cwts.
Groundnuts 20.790 cwts.
Castorseeds 5.887 cwts.
Rice 45.360 cwts.
Myrabollams 6.315 cwts.
Cottonseeds 7.609 cwts.
Mowraseeds 10 cwts.
Gram 1.614 cwts.
Joowar 5.986 cwts.
Bairee 3.315 cwts.
Coal 3,361 tons.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives	9	15

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(Continued from page 4).

there was some misunderstanding between the Hindus and Muslims at Jawalpur, caused from external influence, and the Hindus published a statement saying that they have absolutely no intention of ever stopping cow killing in Jawalpur. Such statements are an impossibility in places where separate electorates are in force. We may compare this with the Municipality of Lucknow where we have got a separate electorate. It was there that such an innocent thing as a meeting to celebrate the birth-day of the holy prophet (Melad Shariff) was prohibited by the majority of the Hindu members of the Municipality from being held in the Aminabad Park for several years.

PREJUDICE.

The benefits of joint electorates are so evident that they cannot be denied even by the best supporters of separate electorates. What these gentlemen do is to put certain conditions for the adoption of joint electorates, e.g. one author on the subject of the rights of Muslim minorities in India says:—

"All reasonable Muslims are convinced that separate electorates must be replaced by a system of joint electorates with seats reserved for members of all communities. But they can be abolished only if and when, the two communities have reached the same educational and economic level and there has grown a feeling of toleration, a spirit of 'give and take', in short, a feeling of trust of cordiality and co-operation between the two communities. (What are the rights of Muslim minority in India p. 93.).

CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

In this statement the learned author has co-ordinated two contradictory propositions. On the one hand he admits that 'all' reasonable Muslims are convinced that separate electorates must be replaced by joint electorates. But on other hand, he lays down the attainment of certain qualifications by Muslims and the existence of an atmosphere of goodwill between the communities, as a condition precedent for their adoption. The conditions prescribed, however, are such as can never be fulfilled so long as separate electorates continue. It is for the attainment of those very conditions that the substitution of joint electorates for separate ones is advocated. If these conditions can be fulfilled in the atmosphere of separate electorates there would be no need for their abolition. What the learned author has done is to make the object itself as a condition precedent for the adoption of means. It is putting the cart before the horse.

HOW GULF OF DISTRUST WIDENS.

Separate electorates have led and are daily leading to the permeation of the spirit of separation in every department of life. Beginning from Councils, local bodies and offices, it has entered into public schools and colleges, business circles, agricultural farms and is now affecting the village life of the Indians even. It is responsible among other things for the unfair treatment meted out to Muslim children in public schools, for the gradual ejectment of Muslim shopkeepers from bazars where from times immemorial they have been carrying on business along with their countrymen, for the boycott of carters and labourers in "Mandees," and similar other things. The separation which is thus created is not between all communities of India, but only between Muslims on the one side and non-Muslims on the other. Hence we see that while the condition of Muslims is so deplorable, the condition of Christians, Parsees, and other small minorities is just the reverse. The separation of communities as Muslims and non-Muslims is tending to create and strengthen the bonds of sympathy between all communities in India as against Muslims. It is thus evident that so long as separate electorate continue, there is no possibility of the amelioration of the educational, and financial condition of Muslims and of the establishment of cordial relations between the two communities. And so long—according to the reasoning of the Separatists—they would not be prepared to accept joint electorates. But in the meantime they would be voluntarily yielding their religious rights to Hindus beginning with cow sacrifices and followed by others in a series of one by one till the abolition of all the religious rights is brought about and the whole question of safeguards comes to an end. May God save us from such a calamity. It is for this reason that "all reasonable Muslims" have decided that Muslims should be saved from the calamity of separate electorates as soon as possible.

KARACHI'S UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

United Move To Provide Work

KARACHI, May 13.

A conference was held this afternoon between the Commissioner in Sind and representatives of important public bodies at which it was decided to draw up schemes to be taken on hand as soon as practicable by Government, Municipality, Railway and Port Trust jointly and separately in order to provide work to unemployed in city. These include construction of Karachi-Hyderabad Road by Government, widening of Aerodrome Road from Karachi to Drigh Road by Municipality and Military jointly, circular railway from Drigh Road to the west of the wharf to be constructed by Railway and building houses for municipal employees.—A.P.

Madras Muslim Conference Postponed

MADRAS, May 13.

The Madras Presidency Muslim Conference, announced to be held on the 14th May under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali has been postponed as the latter is unavoidably detained at Bhopal.—A. P.

Madras Economic Enquiry Committee's Report

MADRAS, May 13.

The Economic Enquiry Committee appointed by the Madras Government has issued its report, recommending certain measures to mitigate the effects of the general economic depression in the presidency. These include taking steps to provide adequate funds for the next cultivation season, granting loans to smaller ryots for cultivation purposes through the Revenue Department, and also increasing grants to co-operative societies for similar purposes, the organisation of more co-operative societies on the lines of the Tirupur Cotton Sale Society and the reduction of railway freights.—A. P.

Midnapore.—The Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer has directed the release of six of the men arrested in connection with the murder of the District Magistrate of Midnapore, on a bail of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.—A.P.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.,
LAXMI BUILDING, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOOTING OF POLICE SUB INSPECTOR

5 Persons Arrested.

SIALKOT, May 13.

The police have arrested five persons, Chandar Parkash Sinha, Harparshed Sinha, Balkishan Karni, Prabdayal and Kasturilal in connection with the shooting of a police sub-inspector and two constables in a train while escorting a person under arrest.—A.P.

—:o:—

Peshawar. — The North-West Frontier Subjects Committee did not meet on Wednesday. The next meeting of the Committee is expected to be held on 16th instant.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under Wednesday's date:—

The S.S. "Bassano" (Line Ellerman Wilson; Agents: Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.) arrived at Port Okha on 11th instant with 340 tons of cargo and left Port Okha on 13th instant for Mormugao with same bottom cargo.

Karachi.—The outward air mail left at 10 hours on Wednesday.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to-date 13-5-31	3635000	3287000
Receipts yesterday 13-5-31	5000	10000
Exports to-date 13-5-31	6162000	6383000
Stock at Ports 8-5-31	3423000	1640000
Stock, Interior towns 8-5-31	1113000	893000
Stock, Liverpool 8-5-31	1089000	910000
Visible Supply 8-5-31	6732000	3913000
Quantity in sight 8-5-31	12582000	13365000
Quantity out of sight 8-5-31	8923000	11109000

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AGENT: LALUBHAI JECHAND SHAH. BOMBAY.

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY, LTD.

147 Dharavi Road, Bombay 17. Telephone No. 89073

Great Reductions In Prices.

FLOORING TILES.

8 x 8 x 5/8" with cut sizes of borders per 100 Sft. all colours i.e. red, black, buff, green & blue, & Imitation of Marble.	Rs. 17/-
6 x 6 x 1/2" with cut sizes of borders per 100 Sft. in all colours as above.	Rs. 14/-
6 x 6 x 3/8" with cut sizes of borders per 100 Sft. in all colours as above.	Rs. 12/-
18 x 18 x 3/4" with cut sizes of borders per 100 Sft. in all colours as above.	Rs. 23/-

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	18 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	28 „
Hakone „	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo „	6000	30 May	13 „
Suwa „	11000	....	16 „
Tokiwa „	9972	15 June	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@ 30 „
x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 „	14 June
Haruna „	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Chichibu „	22000	24 June	30 June

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tou Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building
170|172, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20279
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Favourable Weather Forecast Over Western Belt

ABSENCE OF BUYING

Crop Progress Not Satisfactory

At present American Cotton prices are influenced by the weakness of Liverpool market and favourable weather forecasts. The weekly weather report is unfavourable and naturally too cool and showery weather must be retarding the growth of the crop.

BOMBAY, May 14.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also favourable Western Belt forecast and unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices opened at a decline of 11 points, and fluctuated within a narrow range of 7 points and finally closed at a decline of 12 to 16 points. Near months were steady and May option was down by 12 points to 9.63. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Cpot Cotton prices declined 9 points to 9.41c.

The Liverpool Cotton ruled weak on further long liquidation and also new bear Selling which made additions to opening losses. Trade demand was poor and the market closed quiet, but steady at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 7 points to 9.75 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and prices declined by 6 points. Sakels declined by 9 to 10 points with spot 10 points off to 8.25. Uppers declined 6 points.

The Alexandria market was barely steady and prices closed 8 to 2 points higher.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO'S NOTE

Although the weather continues to be less favourable, continued bad trade conditions in Lancashire is causing poor demand. Garside estimates American Mills Consumption during April at 5,15,000 B|s against 4,91,000 B's during March and 4,74,000 B|s in April 1930. With the steady improvement in the wheat markets and the uncertainty of weather during the next three or four months we believe conservative purchases made on any further decline will prove profitable.

COTTON TRADE JOURNAL

"The Federal Farm Board is still casting its pernicious shadow over the entire Cotton situation and its refusal to make any definite or clear cut statement as to policy is resulting in a sort of paralysis among trade and speculative interest calculated to offset any constructive news that comes out from time to time. Neither the wheat nor cotton markets have ever had any such incubus hanging over them as is represented by this governmental body and there is little hope that the wheat or cotton trade will regain their initiative until the board takes itself out of the picture. It is slowing down in its activities. In fact, so far as can be gathered it is doing nothing directly in connection with cotton. Moreover it is clear that members of the Board are "repentant" to a greater degree than might have been expected. But it lacks the courage to come out and tell the world what it is going to do with the 1,300,000 bales it acquired from the 1929 crop or to announce that it is through with its disastrous so called stabilization operations. And, until it screws up its courage to the point where it is willing to talk straight as to the disposition of this cotton, there is little on which to base the hope that the cotton trade will shake off the lethargy of the past eighteen month and begin working out the salvation of the industry." —From "The Cotton Trade Journal" dated the 11th April 1931.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Unfavourable Weekly Report

The U. S. Agricultural—The weely weather report states that the cool and cloudy weather has generally been unfavourable, although the conditions have been somewhat more favourable especially in Carolinas and Virginia. In Texas the cool nights have been unfavourable and the progress has been slow. In Oklahoma the soil has been too cool and wet for favourable germination.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 9.88—.06
Lowest 9.81—.13

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Weather rather unfavourable. Temperature is too low but stock market restraining influence.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Market depressed in consequence of weak Liverpool Ju'y long interest is large, and liquidation is likely to set in at any time during the next few weeks."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Trade poor, pessimism continues."

"New York cables outsiders selling. Cooperatives buying."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Bearish sentiment still predominating owing to poor trade everywhere."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates domestic consumption of all cotton in April at 515,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during April was 21,500 bales.

10-54 a.m.: Liverpool: Scattered selling. Absence of buying power.

5-57 p.m.: Liverpool: Continuance of unfavourable world outlook is causing increased bearishness here.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Unfavourble too, cool and showery; Texas progress slow.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier in the absence of any important buying, and also by favourable Western belt forecast and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 5.24

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 187/ equal 4.25

Difference .99 pts. equal Rs. 43/

New York July (Close 9.81 equal 4.91

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 187/ equal 4.25

Difference .66 pts. equal Rs. 29/

Liverpool. New York.

(At Liverpool close July 67 Oct 55 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 13.

July	9.81—.13
October	10.15—.14
December	10.37—.15
January	10.48—.16
March	10.67—.15
Middling Spot	9.75—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 13.

May	9.66—.08
July	9.81.—.11
Middling Spot	9.41—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, May 13.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	9.81
October	10.17
December	10.41
New York. Noon Call.	
May	Unquoted
July	9.84
October	10.20

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

May	7.90
July	7.95
September	8.11
October	8.16
November	8.23
January	8.38
March	8.52
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Port	8.25

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 14.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May s 4/8d. up 1/2d.
July s-4/7 7/8d. up 3/8d.
Oct. s 4/8 7/8d. up 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May dol. 82-3/4 up 1/8.
July dol. 63-3/4 down 1/8.
Sept. dol. 62-7/8 down 1/8

LONDON LINCEED.

May/June £8-13-9 unchanged.
Market quiet. &

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sep/Dec. sh. 16/3d. down 4-1/2d.
Market dull.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

July 11 10 unchanged.
Aug. 11.25 unchanged.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 122 down 1.
Sept. 131 unchanged.
Dec. 139.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO.)

"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-West and the strength of outside markets, but later declined on partially realizing. Closed barely steady."

WHEAT CABLE: (LIVERPOOL.)

"Foresee possibility continued demand wheat. No selling pressure. Some concern weather Canada. Prices may advance but in any case we deprecate the "short" side."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

	Opening	Closing
May		5.18—.05
June		5.21—.05
July	5.25	5.24—.06
August		5.28—.06
September		5.32—.06
October	5.37	5.36—.06
November		5.40—.06
December		5.44—.06
January	5.50	5.48—.06
February		5.52—.06
March		5.57—.06
April		5.61—.06
May		5.65—.06
Middling Spot		5.32—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 13.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4 000
Sales for Exports	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.14
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.34
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.54
Oomra Good	3 51
Oomra Fully Good	3 71
Oomra Fine	3.91
Bengal Good	3 29
Bengal Fully Good	3.44
Bengal Fine	3.59
Scinde Fully Good	3.44
Scinde Fine	3 59
Scinde Superfine	3.74

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 14.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	339	314705
Central India	155	313649
Barsi and Nagar	284	163239
Hyderabad-Gaorani	205	81442
Berar	1490	1790081
Central Provinces	1723	357467
Total Oomras	4195	1700081
Dholera	1445	18?2?9
N.W. Provinces	99	88199
Rajputana	163	49530
Sind-Punjab	537	112745
Broach	2931	271665
Coompta & Dharwar	752	53488
Westerns-Northerns	719	27496
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..		21359
Persian ..		212
American	3330	79017
Egyptian and African	4916	213710
Comila. Burma and other sorts ...		124
Total	19091	2830849

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1558	492687
Japan and China	6225	1359337
Coast Ports	300	16814
Up-country by Rail ..		148052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan ..		27062
Total	8083	2042952

THE SEEDS' TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 14.

Castorseeds delivery May; opening Rs. 34; Closing Rs. 33|9.

Castorseeds delivery September; opening Rs. 34|11; highest Rs. 34|14; closing Rs. 34|9.

Groundnut seeds delivery May: opening Rs. 31|4; closing Rs. 30|10.

Groundnut seeds delivery August: opening Rs. 32|13; highest Rs. 33; closing Rs. 32|5.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, May 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd „	21	4	3
Silver, Ready ..	44	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver, 2nd „	42	13	0

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

May 14th.

Gange, Moritini, Trieste.
Thelma, Haugh Head, Abadan.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.
Chakla, Ramsay, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 15th.

Gange, Moritini, Shanghai.
C|o Eastbourne, Provan, Calcutta.
Potter, Larson, Calcutta.
Hatipura, Parker, Karachi.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Karanja, Fitzherbert, Mombassa.

LOADING.

May 14th.

Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Malwa for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa: The P & O S N Coy's mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 1st instant, a general cargo and 76 passengers.

S S Gange: The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Gange arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers, hence she will sail to-day for Shanghai etc., with same botton cargo and through passengers.

S S Thelma: The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Thelma arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Baroda: The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla: The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C|o Eastbourne: The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Eastbourne will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Potter: The L Edwards Ltd steamer Potter will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Hatipura: The M M Coy's steamer Hatipura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karanja: The B I S N Co's steamer Karanja will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 14.

1 C|o Eastbourne, Calcutta, 14-5-F F Campbell & Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 16-5, M M & Co.
3 Frienfels, Karachi, 20-5, L Edwards.
6 Cascana, Karachi 15-5, Grahams T. Co.
7 Masula, Hull, 16-5, M M & Co.
9 Hatipara, Karachi, 14-5, M M & Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 17-5, James Finlay & Co.
13 Kioto, Antwerp, N F, K Nixon
14 Tango Maru, Kobe, 14-5, N Y Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Karoa, E & S Africa, 20-5, M M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 15-5, M M and Co.
5 Sophie Maru, M Coast, 15-5, Merchant S N Co.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi, 17-5, K. N. and Co.
8 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 15|5 Scindia S. N. Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Jalaveera, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
14 Havre Maru Japan, 16-5, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, Akyab, N. F. Scindia S N Co.
B. Gogra, Rangoon 16|5 M. M. and Co.
H Strudsholm, M Coast, 16-5, National S. S. Co.
M Shuja, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathiar 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C.
C|o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.

FROM OCD

Tenesse, 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell.
C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co
Narkunda, 22-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Macedonia, 16-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Malwa, N F P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Masula 16-5-31, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia, NF, G T & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Chenfels N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.

FOR PORT

Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Boarneo Maru, 24-5-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kioto, NF, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, 17-5-31, J F Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, NF, S S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Chakla N. F. M. M. and Co.
Varela, N F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Gogra, N F M M and Co.
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani N F T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Mocedonia P & O S N Co.
Malwa P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, G T & Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR DUNKIRK

Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, J F C.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Beldis, K N Co.
Gogra, M M and Co.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, S S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN

Karoa, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Chakla, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Gogra 13-5-31.

IMPORTS.

S S Havre Maru; Agents: O S Kaisha; from Nagoya: — 570 cases porcelainware, 32 cases toys, 74 cases glassware, 15 cases razon and cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo:—75 cases cotton yarn, 351 cases transmission conductors.

From Osaka:—305 cases glassware, 62 cases celluloid goods, 106 cases cotton shirting, 32 cases cotton yarn, 70 cases enamelled ware, 46 cases rubber shoes, 20 drums chemicals, 60 drums coal-tar, 1000 pieces aspen logs.

From Kobe:—30 cases glassware, 110 cases canvas shoes, 142 cases straw boards, 16 cases shirting, 34 drums chemicals, 1000 pieces aspen logs.

From Moji:—2700 bags cement, 40 cases glassware.

From Hongkong:—120 coils hemp ropes, 500 bags sugar.

From Shanghai:—35 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales raw silk.

From Singapore:—2250 bags sago flour, 290 bags pine apples, 195 bags gum bezamin, 570 bags rottans, 701 bags betelnuts, 112 bags damar batu, 32 packages brassware.

From Colombo:—136 bags tea, and 65 cases rubber sheets.

S S Potter; Agents: L Edwards Ltd; from New York:—40 cases soap, 59 cases corn flakes, 60 cases wheat flakes, 37 cases machinery, 914 cases medicine, 50 cases corn syrup, 50 cases auto parts, 75 cases oats, 550 cases paper, 15000 cases petroleum, 300 cases newspapers, 84 cases playing cards, 157 cases motor cars, 300 cases rubber casting, 20 cases flake litharge, 65 cases old clothing, 103 cases cotton remnants, 500 cases starch, 500 cases paper, lined, 1529 cases tires bags, 250 drums chemicals, 294 drums lubricating oil, 22 drums lubricating grease, 88 drums trans former oil, 40 drums edible oil, 164 drums dve-stuff.

From West Saint John:—96 cases auto parts and 86 cases sardines.

—:o:—

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 14.

S S Macedonia; for London:—1 bale animal skin U Ebrahim; 11 bales animal skin, I Fazulla; 8 bales cotton carpets R Meherally; 7 bales khanok cotton, Eastern Wool Tdg Co; 12 cases bristles, B P and Hayley Ltd.

For Port Said:—36 bales cotton yarn, A H Rtab.

S S Masula; for Hull:—2000 cwts castorseed, R Ratilal.
M Nathoo.

For Havre:—1000 cwts linseed, K

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S S Castalia; for Liverpool:—17 bales wool raw M Motilal; 13 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co; 18 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Marseilles:—300 cwts ground nut seed M Bhuta and Co

S S Kioto; for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts linseed, Straus & Co; 5000 cwts groundnut, R Ratilal & Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, M Bhuta & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 2000 cwts joowari, S M Rajgor & Co

S S Frienfels; for Hamburg:—30 cwts gum olibonum, A A H Manji; 2000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani and Sons; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 3000 cwts joowari, R Ratilal & Co; 6000 cwts joowari T S Thadani and Sons.

For Ghent:—390 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—1000 cwts joowari, S M Rajgor and Co.

For Rotterdom:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 4000 cwts joowari, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Uhenfels; for Liverpool:—36 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.

For New York:388 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Manchester:—38 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdom:—2000 cwts kardi seed., T S Thadani and Sons.

For Hamburg:—511 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 158 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

C|o Durban; for Dunkirk:—346 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton raw, B Manji & Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts, H V Comerasa.

S S Genova; for Genoa:—320 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 linseed, K M Nathoo.

S S Mirzapore; for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kalidas, Ltd.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Havre Maru; for Shanghai:—275 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokahama:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, May 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 372 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68 per ton.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1931

LIGHT ON BURMA RISING

—:o:—

Burmese Leaders Condemn Indiscriminate Use Of Force

PLEA FOR JOINT CONFERENCE FOR PACIFICATION

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

(BY MAIL.)

RANGOON, May 6.

A meeting of Burmese Leaders convened by U Aye, M.L.C., and U Saw M.L.C., was held on Sunday the 3rd inst. at the chambers of U Maung Gyee M.A. Bar-at-Law, Rangoon for the purpose of discussing the present situation. The following were present:—U Maung Gyee, M.A., Bar-at-Law, U Ba Si, Bar-at-Law, U Paw Tun, Bar-at-Law, U So Nyun, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, U Aye, M.L.C. Bar-at-Law, U Kyi Myint, M.L.C., U Saw, M.L.C., U Ba Myint, M.L.C., U Kyaw Myint, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, U Tun Aung, M.L.A., Advocate U Ba Galay (Sun Press), U Kun, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, U Tun Than (New Burma Press), U Tun Tin, Bar-at-Law, U Thaw, U Po Tha, U Yazelnda (of Kwingauk), U Pandita (of Henzada,) U. Po Se (Letpadan), U Pauk Kyaing (Letpadan) and others. U Kyin Myint, M.L.C., was voted to the Chair and U Aye and U Saw acted as secretaries. After U Aye had briefly explained the obejcts of the meeting and U Saw had spoken on the causes of the unrest, U Maung Gyee and Pongyi U Yazelnda of Kwingauk addressed those present at some length suggesting various remedies to meet the situation.

RESOLUTIONS

After a general discussion the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. That this meeting deplores the present antipathy and widening gulf between the Government and the masses in the Districts of Tharrawaddy, Insein, Hensada, Pypon and Thayetmyo at a time when for political and economic reasons there is an urgent need for mutual forbearance and co-operation.

2. That in the opinion of this meeting the primary cause of the present unrest may be traced to the contemptuous flouting on the part of the Government of the wishes of the people as expressed in the press and by leaders of public opinion both inside and outside the Legislative Council, in respect of relief and measures suggested for the alleviation of the growing impoverishment of the people.

That this meeting is further of opinion that the Government should confer with leaders of public opinion and requests the Government to convene such a conference immediately with a view to finding ways and means of effecting an early pacification.

3. That this meeting emphatically condemns the indiscriminate use of repressive measures against innocent people by the Government forces in the suppression of the rebellion.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that the methods believed to be at present employed by the Government viz., the burning of villages where rebels have at some time or other sought shelter and refuge; the terrorizing of innocent people by means of arrests, and other forms of harassment; the rearresting in certain cases of persons to whom Government officials had after enquiry granted "Certificates" are not only not conductive to pacification but are calculable to increase the intensity of the unrest.

5. That the next meeting be held on the 17th May 1931.

"New Burma."

The Only Way Out

Under the caption "The Way Out" the New Burma writes:—

The wide-spread unrest in many parts of Burma at the present moment is far from being suppressed and this is so in spite of the ruthless repressive measures which the Government has been adopting since the first outbreak at Tharrawaddy. Had there been any efficacy in the method which the Government has been employing to cope with the situation, the rising that began at Tharrawaddy could have been nipped in the bud. But it is common knowledge that the unrest instead of being suppressed or at least confined to a specific area has spread in all directions. This is proof positive of the fact that the method of using machine guns alone would not help to improve the situation in any appreciable degree.

GOVT. REPRISALS

The meeting of the Burmese leaders that was held in Rangoon last Sunday to consider the situation arising out of the present unrest and that passed some important resolutions should, therefore, be regarded as a public-spirited attempt to call a halt to the reign of terror, which is the combined result of lawlessness on the part of rebels and of shooting and burning of villages on the part of the Government forces. It is needless for us to say that this state of affairs should be stopped at once and the meeting of the Burmese leaders was held for this very purpose. The time has come when every responsible person in the country should give up the unconcerned attitude and should organise to restore peace and tranquility in the country.

As for the Government, we must say in all frankness that its methods of meeting force by force, instead of bringing in peace in the country, would only lead to more bloodshed and increased disturbances. Were the rebels moved by ephemeral impulses only, a little demonstration of the Government forces might cow them down within a considerably short period. But we hold the opinion that the rebels are being moved by a spirit of deep despair brought about by acute economic distress and this presumably accounts for the stubborn and daring resistance made by the rebels in the face of Government bullets and bayonets. We should have expected that the Government by this time should realise the need for a change in its methods in order to put an end to the unrest that has brought in its train a good deal of destruction and disaster in many parts of the country.

But so far we find the Government still engaged in applying its stereotyped methods of meeting force by force. It is not statesmanship on the part of the Government to ignore the need of inviting the co-operation of responsible Burmese leaders to devise ways and means to pacify the desperate rebels. As indicated by the decisions of the leaders' meeting of last Sunday, the responsible Burmese leaders would be only too glad to co-operate with the Government to quell the rebellion and thereby to restore peace and order in the country. But, we fear that the Government has a certain difficulty in the matter. It would seem that in the eyes of the Government the responsible Burmese leaders themselves are as dangerous as the "galons". This prejudice must have stood in the way. But, if the Government would be so short-sighted as to be thus prejudiced, the Government has no alternative but to go on with its stereotyped method of arresting and shooting down villagers, either suspected or proved, and of burning villages.

LEADERS' CO-OPERATION

But, will the Government succeed to put down the rising by its present method? Even if it does so, the price paid for the restoration of peace would have to be measured in streams of human blood. The immediate task before every responsible person is to stop at once the needless spilling of human blood. It is with this end in view that the Burmese leaders have resolved to offer co-operation to the Government. It is clear that the responsible Burmese leaders have discharged their obvious duty by offering their help and co-operation to the Government. It now remains for the Government to play its part well and accept the proffered hand of co-operation. This is the only way out to meet the abnormal situation in the country. The Government should not be found wanting in its duty at the present moment.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa who returned to Bombay after interviewing Gandhiji. He addressed a public meeting under the auspices of Parsee Rajakiya Sabha when Mrs. Goshupben presided.

—Counsic.

ONLY BY GOODWILL CAN ENGLAND HOPE TO SELL GOODS TO INDIA

LONDON, May 13.

Rugby.—In the debate on India Office vote in the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister (Conservative) drew attention to the serious effect of boycott and picketing on British trade. He declared that not only was Irwin-Gandhi agreement not being carried out in letter, but no attempt was being made to carry it out out and the so-called truce was a delusion.

INDIAN TARIFF DUTIES.

Sir Herbert Samuel Liberal said that most important causes of collapse of Lancashire trade had undoubtedly been the Indian tariff duties and Indian boycott. He invited the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, to indicate the steps being taken to press on with the necessary measures to implement the conclusions of the Round Table Conference for sooner this was done more likely it would be that troubles in India would cease.

LANCASHIRE'S TROUBLES.

Mr. Benn said in some quarters it was wrongly imagined that the difficulties through which Lancashire was passing were solely due to political cause mis-handled in India, but it must be remembered that in the last ten years the whole of British export trade had suffered a severe decline.

TEEMING MILLIONS.

Dealing with Irwin-Gandhi conversations he pointed out that the Government of India were encouraging Indian industry. The salvation of India's huge agricultural population lay in the encouragement of village industry. The economic value of India of this movement was not fully appreciated here, but if the economic position of India could be improved, Lancashire cloth trade would benefit. The total demand for cotton goods in India was nearly four million yards, and that the production of Indian Mills was only two and a half million yards, there was a big margin which would have to be filled from external sources particularly as the demand for better quality of goods increased.

He emphasised the necessity of restraining extremists on both sides. The Restoration of good relations between the two people was the first essential. Patience and courage in the pursuit of peace were never more necessary.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that the Imperial Parliament was responsible for the welfare of the peoples both of India and Britain and until they parted with that responsibility they had power and lawful rights to act in the interests of both.

M. DOUMER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 13.

Versailles.—M. Doumer has been elected President of the French Republic.—Reuter.

DOUMER ELECTED OVER WHELMING VOTE

LONDON, May 14.

Paris.—Official corrected figures of French Presidential election show that Doumer polled 504 votes and Marraud 334.—Reuter.

Cancellation Of Trains Due To Derailment

RAWALPINDI, May 13.

All trains from Peshawar cantonment to Landi Khana on the Khyber Railway will be cancelled to-morrow owing to derailment of two bogies at Medanak situated between Jamrud and Changai booking the main line.—A.P.

MUSLIM SUPPORTERS OF DELHI CONFERENCE

Karachi Procession Under Police Protection.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 13.

A procession taken out by supporters of Delhi Muslim Conference on the 10th instant under police protection consisted hardly of 500 souls including volunteers and spectators. The meeting was also held under police supervision and police prevented men considered Nationalists from entering with the result that hardly a few could gain admission. The Muslim Nationalist leaders refrained from attending the meeting. If the Nationalists had chosen to attend the meeting thousands of people would have followed them.

SUCCESS OF PICKETING AT PALITANA.

—:o:—

SEAL PUT ON STOCK OF F. C. MERCHANTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PALITANA, May 13.

The Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal began its work of picketing on 5th inst., as the dealers in foreign cloth did not agree to the terms of extension. Sjt. Ratilal Virchand Kapasi ably organised the pickeing campaign. Some merchants abused the picketers.

After two or three days' successful picketing the merchants yielded and signed the agreement of the Mandal agreeing to keep in seal the stock of foreign cloth upto 15th October, 1931.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Lecture On Abolition Of Capital Punishment.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 13.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange addressed a largely attended meeting at the Shivajee Mandir on Saturday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. Mr. Joshi presided. Mr. Joshi while introducing Mrs. Dange said that Mrs. Dange is the wife of Mr. Dange, one of the accused in the Meerut Trial. She was educated in the Seva Sadan Bombay in English and Marathi. She threw herself into the Labour movement after the arrest of her husband. He then requested Mrs. Dange to address the gathering.

Mrs. Dange thanked the organisers of the Lecture-series for giving her the opportunity of addressing an educated gathering, and said that it was the first time that she addressed such educated gathering. She then said that the subject, she had chosen was "The Present Political Status of Labour". In olden days a workman thought his duty was only to work hard and be satisfied with the trifling amount, he received in return. She thought that labourers should be made aware of the fact that they should control certain rights for their welfare.

After Mrs. Dange, Shrimati Manjulabai Kurlekar spoke for five minutes. She said that the Congress was not neglecting the labour classes.

Mr. Govindrao Tilak and the brother of Mr. Nimbkar also spoke.

STOP DEATH SENTENCE.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Deshpande, a pleader from Satara, delivered a lecture on the necessity of doing away with capital sentence. Mr. Chiplunker presided.

The lecturer said: This question has drawn world-wide attention. It is because even the best people were given death sentence on account of political differences. Let us at present leave aside political sentimentality and turn our attention to the death sentence given only for murder etc. The object of giving death sentence is to take revenge on the man who has committed murder and also to create fear in others.

In olden days even for a small thing, a man was sentenced to death. This was the practice in England as well as in our country. But all this depended on the will of the king.

Mr. Deshpande showed from the figures of Satara district for the last 18 years that murderous crime had not been reduced. Also he said all those charged for murder are not sentenced to death. He said that crimes are committed by the lower classes to a large extent. The people of these classes if sentenced do not think that their status has been lowered.

In my opinion the lecturer said that those who have committed political murders should not be hanged.

DAVID SASSOON HOME FOR DISABLED.

The meeting of the managing committee of the above Home was held last week in their own building and passed the accounts for the months of January, February and March, 1931. At present the number of disabled is 38 and it is increasing every month. The boarding and lodging arrangements are well looked after by the Managing Committee. Also the place all around the building has been kept clean, and thus, it has reduced considerably the number of malaria cases.

Congress Propaganda In Poona District

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 12.

Sjt. Babookaka Kanitker and Sjt. K. D. Jadhav visited Akloi village and delivered a speech explaining the Karachi Congress resolutions and asking people to abide by them.

The session of the "Khed Taluka Political Conference" will be held at Qadus on 17th inst. under the Presidentship of Sjt. Babookaka Kanitker.

The chairman of the Reception Committee of the Mulshi Petha Political Conference informs, that the session of the Mulshi Petha Conference will be held on 17th instant, under the Presidentship of Ejt. Bhau Saheb Tulpule from Poona. The message of the Karachi Congress will be explained to the Delegates and the people. Also the rights and demands of the poor farmers will be discussed.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament will start from 22nd instant under the auspices of Jolly Club Poona. Those who intend to take part should send their entry before the 20th instant addressed to Mr. Lele V. G., Secretary, Jolly Club, Moojaba Lane, Narayen Peth Poona City.

The entry fee has been fixed rupees five.

The case against Messrs. Atre Sathe, and 25 others of the Peoples' Own Provident and Insurance Company is heard by Mr. Hasabnis, Special Magistrate. The magistrate was to give his decision regarding framing charges against the managers of the company on Saturday, the 9th instant, but postponed it to Wednesday the 13th instant.

DOCTOR GOUR INTERVIEWED.

Doctor Gour, one of the office-bearers of the Muslim Nationalist Party, Bombay, when interviewed by me on the future programme of the Muslim Nationalist Party said that the majority of the office-bearers of the Party had a meeting eight days ago in Bombay and there they have chalked out the future programme of the Party. They are at present anxiously waiting for the result of the conversations which are to take place between the Nawab of Bhopal, Doctor Ansari, Sir Mohamed Shafi and others.

When questioned on the necessity of propaganda work, he said that the Propaganda Committee of Party will tour throughout the Presidency and place before the Muslim's the need to have joint electorate. He also said that Nationalist Party will try its utmost to come to an honourable compromise in the spirit of give and take, and on the basis of the Lucknow resolutions with other parties in order to place unanimous Muslim demand before Mahatma.

The marriage ceremonies of four girls from the Orphanage took place on Sunday last. About 600 to 700 people attended the function. Mr. Dost Mohmed was congratulated by all present for the service, he is doing for the community. At night the same day the Dinner was given by Mr. Dost Mohmed. The function thus ended.

WILL THE CHILDREN OF EVERY LAND JOIN IN BUILDING A FINER AND BETTER WORLD

On Goodwill Day India's Children Should Send Messages Of Goodwill To Children Across The Sea.

The present century is in more than one respect, the century of the child. It is through children that brotherhood will become a living reality in the near future and when they are still young, let us try in our own humble way to deepen their instincts and intuitions towards the ideal of "Under Heaven One Family." It has also given the grown-ups of our times a lead in the shaping of a finer and fuller civilization.

The Scout Movement, The Round Table Movement, The Link and several other organisations have provided the younger generations with so many schools, so to speak, for training in the science and art of brotherhood.

GOODWILL DAY MOVEMENT.

But there is one organisation which has come to the fore in recent years. It is the Goodwill Day Movement, initiated nearly ten years ago in Wales. On the 18th of May, the children of Wales send a message of goodwill to the children of other countries. They think of their fellow citizens in the Commonwealth of children on this day and also breathe out the aspiration that the whole world might be encircled in one long and lasting chain of Love.

HAND OF FELLOWSHIP.

What are the children of India going to do? Will they not extend the hand of fellowship to their brothers across the seas, and thus help in the laying the invisible foundations of a fraternal civilization? Let then the children of this country embrace the children of other countries on one bond of Brotherhood and Love.

The following messages were sent by the school children of England and Wales, last year:

GOODWILL MESSAGE FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ENGLAND

Again we children of England send out to the children of every other land a joyios greeting of goodwill and happiness. We want to thank the children who have sent us messages, and tell them how much we are looking forward to the coming of another message. We hope next year we shall hear also from children who have not sent out their message yet.

WORLD FAMILY OF CHILDREN.

As yet we do not know you, as we hope to do when the exchange of many more goodwill greetings between us has drawn us nearer to each other. We are separated by land and sea and cannot see each other, but we can read in books a little of the story of your country and your people. We can read some of the tales told by your own writers, tales that you love and that we enjoy when they are put into a language that we understand. Sometimes we can hear your music as it comes to us on wireless waves straight from your own land.

In this way we can come a little into your life, and our thoughts can travel freely from land to land, and on each Goodwill Day strengthen can travel freedy from land then the thought of a world family of children to which we all belong.

GOODWILL MESSAGE FROM CHILDREN OF WALES.

We boys and girls of Wales from our mountains and valleys, our villages and towns greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every country under the sun.

Will you, millions of you, join us to-day in thinking with gratitude of those men and women of every race, who are working so hard to build a finer, better world?

A FINER WORLD?

And will you each of you, join us in thought, word and deed, from now onwards, in the building of this finer and bette world?

The League of Nations leads the way. Let us help it with all our power to go forward with its great task of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT.

No Further Reply Received

RUGBY, May 13.

In the House of Commons the under Secretary for foreign Affairs said that there had been no further written communications from French and Italian Governments in connection with the naval agreement although Oral exchanges of views had taken place. It was possible that at the forthcoming meeting at Geneva an opportunity might be found for further discussion.—B. O. W.

VILLIERS'S INTERVIEW TO "DAILY EXPRESS."

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 14.

The Honorary Secretary, European Association, Bombay has sent the following for publication:—

In respect of the telegraphic report of an interview given by the President of the Association, Mr. Villiers, to the "Daily Express" and which has appeared in some papers in India, the Association have received the following telegram from Mr. Villiers: "If provocative and mischievous "Daily Express" interview telegraphed, to India explain "Statesman" and others whole tone direct opposition by explicit instructions."

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, May 14.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A.P.

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